

The Silent Worker

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

RAMBLING 'ROUND
SOUTH AMERICA



COMMUNICATION
PATTERNS
OF THE DEAF



CALIFORNIA CONVENTION



FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE . . . See Page 7

50c Per Copy

OCTOBER, 1960

The Editor's Page

Auto Insurance Statistics

In a recent issue, Bernard Teitelbaum told about Nathan Rubin's interest in providing automobile liability insurance for deaf drivers to the extent that he persuaded the Insurance Guidance Service of Pennsylvania, Inc., to offer coverage at standard rates to deaf residents of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. The September issue also contained a full-page advertisement inviting applications from deaf drivers in the above listed territory.

It is the intention of the Insurance Guidance Service to compile statistics on the accident records of deaf drivers. If we can prove that we have as good or better driving habits as the hearing public, it would follow that other insurance companies would be more willing to write policies for deaf drivers. On the other hand, we would stand to lose a lot if the statistics were to place us in an unfavorable light.

We urge the deaf drivers of the five states now eligible to cooperate in the experiment AND TO DRIVE CAREFULLY. It is possible that Insurance Guidance Service will extend the offer to other states in the future. We also understand that a company in California is interested in a similar experiment to provide statistical information.

Half an Inch Is Better Than None

Starting with this month's SILENT WORKER, there will be a somewhat new and novel form of advertising.

A group of public-spirited deaf persons in the northern part of Idaho, Lewiston to be exact, have come up with the idea that "half an inch is better than none." Each one is purchasing half an inch of advertising space in the SW and pooling the resulting space into one advertisement. Elsewhere in this issue is the first of a series of these ads. They are sponsoring two famous quotations in their monthly ad, one dedicated to the N.A.D. and the other to the Idaho Association of the Deaf.

These people hope that spirited groups in other states will follow suit. If one leader in any given area would line up six or more persons willing to buy one-half inch of space per month

for only \$1.00 each, they could run an attractive ad, from which the SW stands to benefit greatly.

What will the advertisers get out of it? First, the satisfaction of doing just a wee bit more to help their own people. Second, a wee bit more interesting magazine. Third, names and the address of the group at the bottom of the ad. Fourth, the knowledge that they are a wee bit more progressive than the fellows who don't run ads.

What can be placed in ads? A few good jokes; a short poem; a religious passage; short biographies of ad sponsors; announcements from the area; and countless other possibilities.

Why not join the "Half-Inchers" Club and start an ad in THE SILENT WORKER. If readers need ideas, Don Pettingill, 1114 Main, Lewiston, Idaho, can help supply them. Don is even thinking in terms of a banquet for "Half-Inchers" when the N.A.D. meets in Miami in 1962. Lewiston is first. Who's next?

Suggestions Pouring In

Last month we invited readers to suggest names for this magazine in event the Executive Board of the National Association of the Deaf finds it feasible to drop the title of THE SILENT WORKER. Each mail brings in entries in the contest which we announced.

Quite a few of the titles submitted are catchy ones, and many readers have made identical suggestions. As previously stated, if a winning entry is submitted by more than one person, the earliest postmark will determine the award, a three-year subscription to the SW.

Features and Pictures Needed

Right now we need some feature-length articles for this magazine and invite contributions. While we cannot promise to publish all stories sent in, we are sure that all over the nation there are worthy subjects if only someone would take the time to write about them. We especially need some "success" stories about the deaf, and pictures to illustrate them.

We also need a backlog of pictures for short filler items. The captions can well tell the stories. Be sure to write return addresses on all pictures sent in if their return is desired.

The Silent Worker

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Editorial Executives:

Byron B. Burnes and Robert M. Greenmun
Editor: Jess M. Smith
Business Manager: Harry M. Jacobs
Advertising Manager: Alexander Fleischman,
8629 Piney Branch Road, Silver Spring,
Circulation Manager: Hubert J. Sellner
Associate Editors: Mervin D. Garretson, Roy
K. Holcomb, W. T. Griffing, Raymond Grayson,
Lawrence Newman
News Editor: Geraldine Fail
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L. Anderson, Dr. Marcus L. Kenner, Norman
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Rambling 'Round South America

Tea at Five is a Delightful Latin-American Custom

By CASPER B. JACOBSON

After alighting from the Super-G Constellation at LaGuardia Airport in New York, we at once boarded a New York Airways helicopter for a ride over to International Airport. This was our first ride in a 'copter. The sensation was like riding in those steam launches of some 40 years ago. The 15-passenger whirlybird climbed fast. It took 15 minutes to get from one airport to the other.

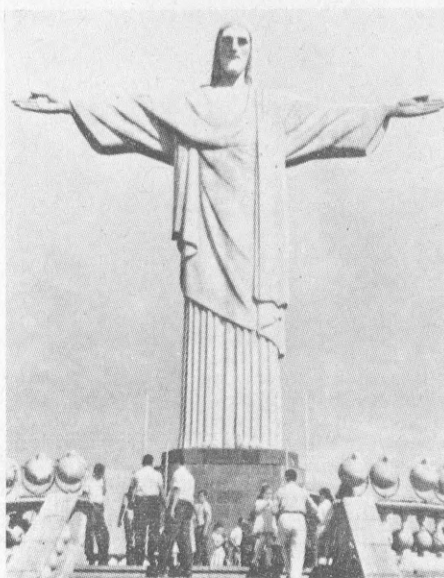
At Idlewild we boarded a 125-passenger Pan American-Grace DC-8, a beautiful gold and white jet, at midnight. You feel no vibration as you do on propeller-driven planes. The jet engines give out no flame. Nothing is visible in the black night outside the plane window. You can feel the strong roar of the engines when you place your fingernails against the window. Our jet made stops in Miami and Panama City before arriving at our first stop in Lima, Peru.

We were the last persons to go through customs in Lima because one of our two-suiters was missing. The bag was not returned until two days later. My clean shirts, shaving kit, sleeping togs, pipe and tobacco, and my asthma medicine were in that bag. Needless to say, I was glad to get the bag again.

Our first job in Lima was to become accustomed to the money used there. The monetary unit is the Sol (S/.) and \$.036 equals S/. 1.00. It did not take long to price the purchases in terms of United States money.

Our Lima hotel was the Crillon, a very beautiful hotel with modern appointments. A new section was under construction just back of it. We did not count the number of stories, but it was about 16. This hotel makes a service charge of 17¼% plus the charge for room.

Our sightseeing tours of Lima were by cab. We drove through Old Lima, which had all the appearance of Old Mexico, New Lima, and the Miraflores section where the beautiful homes of the city are located. We visited San Marco University, founded 1531 and claimed to be the oldest university in the Americas. Classes were



Monument of Christ on Corcovado Mountain 2400 feet over the city of Rio. The ride to the top is made by cog-wheel train. There is also a highway for cars for those with steady nerves who wish to drive.

in session and students at study in a rather poorly lighted library. Some benches and tables are under the open porches in the inner court that the students use for study. The university has 11,000 students.

Our next visit was to the court of the dreaded Inquisition which took place for some 200 years. The room was a plain country-type courtroom. At one side was a door that had a peephole for witnesses to identify those on trial. The accused person was taken to a room adjoining the courtroom where he was thrown into a dungeon. Entry to the dungeon was through one of the four trapdoors in each corner of the room. The trapdoors were about two feet square. A look into one of these dungeons did not disclose how deep it was as it was dark inside. All we saw was jagged rock that appeared well rounded off from years of wear.

As is the custom in most South American countries, the heavy meal of the day takes place at about 1:00 p.m. The "tea" hour starts at about five. We really didn't see any tea in the sense for which it is meant. For each

order you are provided with tiny sandwiches sliced thinly with the crust removed. Fillings were of smoked fish, chicken, beef or pork, potato chips thick, dark, and salty, and peanuts. If you order a second or third tea, a new supply is placed before you with ripe olives and radishes. After you have had your tea, the evening meal isn't at all tempting until late in the evening. The Corvina Seviche (fish marinated in lemon juice and onions) and the Grannja Azul (chicken) were both delicious.

They have bullfights on Sundays, but we weren't there to see one.

Our cameras were of no use at the Las Palmas airport in Lima because this is a military base and restrictions do not allow cameras. Because jets require a longer field for landings, Las Palmas granted Panagra permission to use this field for their DC-8 planes.

Over the rugged Andes mountains the air strata was such that the ride was a little bumpy at times even though we were flying at a formidable height. The snow-capped Andes, nevertheless, were something to see. With us on the plane were two attractive ladies who introduced themselves as representatives of the Panagra Airlines. As they told us, they were instructed to stay with us and help us through customs. At the Buenos Aires Airport a Mr. Roberto Patxot, another Panagra man, relieved the two ladies. He stayed with us until we were aboard the bus that took us to our hotel.

The 26-mile ride from the airport to the hotel was beautiful. The terrain was level and green in spite of the fact that it was winter. Buenos Aires is in Latitude 35 degrees South, about equal to Memphis or Chattanooga, Tennessee, in Latitude 35 degrees North. The winters are mild. There is no snow, but a topcoat is handy but not absolutely necessary. Some people wear wool coats and heavy mufflers covering chins as far up to the mouth. These flowing mufflers and a beret characterize some of the people. But the deaf people we met did not wear mufflers—just light topcoats.

The two-lane expressway was like those in the United States. On the



Cable car to Sugar Loaf Mountain. The trip is made in two stages. In the first stage the cable car goes to the top of Humpback Mountain, a steep 700-foot climb. The second stage is a long ride of about a quarter of a mile for an additional 500 feet. A magnificent view of Rio de Janeiro is provided from the 1200-foot elevation.

outskirts of Buenos Aires you can see many apartments that have replaced slum-type houses.

The Plaza is a magnificent hotel, perhaps the top hotel in the Argentine. The rooms are large and ceilings high. It is situated on one end of Calle Florida, Buenos Aires' most famous shopping street. On this narrow street is a vacant lot that once housed a bowling palace some ten stories high. Because it was making too much money to suit his regime, Peron ordered its destruction. On a side street off Calle Florida we stopped at a restaurant for a bite, but the bite turned out to be a delicious steak dinner with white wine, French fried potatoes, and pastry. The cost came to 181 pesos (\$2.22 for both of us). As we weren't familiar with the menu which was in Spanish, we made our wants known to the waiter by pointing to dishes ordered by others.

On Monday, July 25, we took a taxi ride through the crude Boca district. We were accompanied by Eduardo Dominguez Nimo and his attractive wife, Marta. Passing the Ministry on Hacienda (Treasury) we noted the marble facade riddled with rifle shots that were fired during the recent rebellion against the present government of Frondizi. Everywhere government buildings had broken facing caused by bullets. Even the huge waterworks plant in the Boca section was badly damaged by shells. An area bombed from the air by Peronista sympa-

thizers had since been rebuilt. Everywhere in Argentina you see the word "Peron" whitewashed on walls and on buildings.

We were a little sorry not to have stayed longer in this wonderful town. We had the grandest time of our entire South American visit here. We were with deaf friends during our five-day sojourn.

Our plane was scheduled to leave Buenos Aires at 12:45 p.m. on July 27, but due to a heavy fog all planes were grounded, and as a result we were "holed up" at the small Pluna airport until 9:00 p.m. It took the four-engine Viscount only thirty minutes to fly over the Rio de la Plata to Montevideo, Uruguay. The tempting refreshments served aboard the beautiful Viscount made us forget the impatience of the all-day wait.

The Victoria Plaza was an exceptionally nice hotel, modern and well appointed. It had all the features of the most modern of American hotels. There was a 22% service charge along with the rate for the room. As there wasn't much to see in Montevideo, we made two trips to the School for the Deaf. We'll report on that in the next issue.

Sao Paulo, Brazil, was our next stop. It took the Pan Am DC-7 three hours and fifteen minutes to get from Montevideo to Sao Paulo. The airport there was a beautiful place. After leaving the cold and windy climate of the

Uruguayan city, the southernmost point of our South American trip, we stepped off the plane into brilliant sunshine and saw everyone wearing summer attire. There were many planes at the airport, Brazilian Airways, Pan Air Do Brazil, Varig, Air France, Swiss Air, Lan Chile, Pluna, Ponte Aerea, to name a few. The varicolored planes were beautiful to see, making the airport an added attraction.

Being the fastest growing city on the southern continent, Sao Paulo is known as "the Chicago of South America." It was amazing to see so many skyscrapers, wide streets, and many underpass and overpass freeways. A taxi ride around the town showed it to be a really pretty city. The Orchid Gardens was a beautiful place. Orchids are started in greenhouses and transplanted or grafted to a certain kind of tree there where they abound as parasites. The zoo, being a brand new one was still in the process of construction. A feature of the opening of this zoo was the borrowing of a rhino from the Rio Zoo. This was the rhino that horned in on the Sao Paulo election. The animal is named Cacarco, Brazilian for "rubbish." Somebody got the brilliant idea of printing her name on 100,000 ballots to run against 540 candidates for 45 council seats. And, strange as it seems, she won a stunning victory. Her closest runnerup polled 10,079 votes. Another defeated candidate, infuriated and humiliated that he was beaten at the polls by an animal, shot and killed himself. Needless to say, the election board quickly disqualified the rhinoceros as a bona fide office holder and then tossed out her votes, and, of course, she never took the seat to which she was elected.

Another attraction was the Butantan Snake Farm, an institute where venom is extracted from poisonous snakes. There were all sorts of snakes in neat beehive-like houses, all asleep. There were also scorpions and poisonous spiders.

On the eve of the day we were to leave we took a taxi to the famed restaurant called Fasano on Avenue Paulista 2073. This is a beautiful place like the French Riviera where tables and chairs extend all the way to the street curb. The wife was satisfied with a shrimp salad while we wanted the best they had in fish. The waiter brought me a Filet de Piexe ao mulho de Camatao. It was a fried white fish with shrimp sauce.

As in Buenos Aires all cars drive with their lights dimmed at night. At intersections the bright lights are flashed on and off two or three times and then kept on dim.

The hop from Sao Paulo to Rio de Janeiro was made in a two-engine Convair plane of the Ponte Aerea Line. It was a very pleasant and beautiful ride over the rugged terrain for which Rio is noted. Before landing at the Santos Dumont Airport, we were fortunate to ride close enough to the giant statue of Christ and past Sugar Loaf Mountain. The airfield is close to downtown Rio and was made by moving a mountain. It is said that the moving of this particular mountain gave Rio more breeze from the ocean and reduced the heat in the summer by 15%. Rio being near latitude 20 S. is comparable to Havana or Honolulu near latitude 20 N. It is said it is very warm in Rio in the summer because the mountains surrounding hems in the city, and the warm ocean currents add to the heat. In Honolulu, we imagine the ocean currents are cool just as in Lima, Peru, where the water is too cold for swimming in the winter in spite of the fact that Lima is near latitude 10 S. and about as close to the equator as Panama.

Rio de Janeiro is indeed the world's most beautiful city. The first thing one sees is the striking patterns of the sidewalks. Most of them are black and white. They are made up of stones about two inches square and an inch thick. Intricate patterns of all sorts are laid mosaic fashion.

Outside our hotel, the Trocadero on Copacabana Beach, the sidewalks have a swirl design on both sides of the Avenida Atlantica. The sidewalk extends for miles up and down the most exclusive part of Rio. Like the other hotels the Trocadero had a 10% service charge plus room rate. Breakfast is free. We got a papaya, a banana, pineapple juice, rolls, butter, quince jelly, and coffee.

The first morning we were there we were approached by a representative of the H. Stern Company, gem cutters and dealers in fine stones. He offered to take us to the factory to see them make these stones and bring us back to the hotel again. It was fascinating to watch the gem cutters at work. Diamonds, topaz, turmaline, aquamarine, and amethyst were the precious stones we saw as well as genuine pearls and many other stones. After the tour we were presented with a box of rough stones with a polished



Copacabana Beach—world famous with its swirling mosaic sidewalks, sidewalk cafes and bars. The water is always warm, or lukewarm for that matter, the year 'round.

birthstone for both of us and a package of book matches with our names in gold.

The monetary unit in Rio is the Cruzeiro (Cr\$). For Cr\$300.00 (\$1.65 each) we joined a tour by Saturin in a beautiful Mercedes-Benz bus for Corcovado Mountain and the granite monument of Christ. At the foot of this mountain we boarded a cog-wheel train for the 2200-foot ride to the top. The view of Rio was beautiful from that height. We stayed there until the lights of the city were turned on. With us on this tour were three ladies, one from Los Angeles, one from San Francisco, and a third from New York. They proved excellent companions and were very friendly and helpful.

On the return from Corcovado we passed the school for the deaf in Rio de Janeiro. The words "Instituto Nacional Des Surdo Mudos" was emblazoned in red neon lights. This is a big school. More about it later.

On August 4, we boarded another Saturin bus for the cable car ride to the top of Sugar Loaf Mountain. The trip is made in two stages. The first cable car takes you to the top of Humpback Mountain, a steep 700-foot climb. A second cable car takes you for the long ride from the top of Humpback to the top of Sugar Loaf, 500 feet higher up. To say that this was a thrilling ride is putting it mildly. Sometimes the wind sways the cable car causing some feeling of apprehension. A man rides on top of the cable car to see that everything is going all

right. From the top of Sugar Loaf you see a wonderful panorama of Rio from the east. You even see airplanes flying below you for a landing at the Santos Dumont Airport in plain view from the top of Sugar Loaf. We imagine these cable cars operate all night because there is a night club on top of the mountain, and people come and go at all hours. Each cable car holds 20 passengers.

Other tours included the Botanical and Zoological Gardens and the Maracana Stadium, the largest stadium in the world with a capacity of 200,000 spectators. Soccer or "football" is played there. Surrounding the playing field is a deep moat filled with water to keep the frenzied fans away from the playing field. There are four tunnels leading from the field. One tunnel is for the home team players, one for the visiting team, one for the game officials, and the fourth for bands and such for half-time entertainment. This huge stadium is impressive indeed.

The Botanical Gardens is a must for all visitors to see. While we are not exactly botany fanciers, the place really impressed us. The plants, trees, and walks are kept in immaculate order. The zoo had a number of animals that we had never seen before. Oh, yes, we saw the rhino that was disqualified as a Sao Paulo alderman.

Our fourth tour was to Petropolis, a town 68 kilometers (42 miles) north of Rio. Why this place isn't more widely advertised I wouldn't know. It was one of the grandest of the tours we had ever taken. It is like the Pikes

Peak ride with its many hairpin turns, winding mountain roads, and narrow bridges. If the bus were made by some other company than the Mercedes-Benz, we'd be scared to death for fear the steering mechanism might give way. Bananas about the size of small hot dogs grow wild in the mountain region between Rio and Petropolis. The bus stopped at one place where natives sell these tiny bananas. We gave the native Cr\$2.00 (1 cent) for which I got four bananas. They were sweet and delicious.

This tour stopped at the luxurious and sumptuous Quitandinha Hotel, a grandiose Norman-style building with an artificial-like, gardens, conference rooms, swimming pool, theatre, art galleries, restaurant, and night club.

After a delicious Churasco steak dinner, we toured the former summer residence of the Imperial Family and the Imperial Palace museum where the imperial crown is on display. To walk through this palace everyone is required to put on special shoe covers to keep from marring the polished floor. You don't walk, you shuffle. Maybe that's why the floor is so shiny. The ride back to Rio was as thrilling as it was going.

On our last day in Rio we took a walk up and down Avendia Rio Branco, the busiest street in the Brazilian city. We visited the famous Mesbla store which, it is claimed, sells everything from safety pins to airplanes. We decided to have lunch in their second floor restaurant but had difficulty understanding the Portuguese menu. An English speaking lady came to our aid, and we think we had an excellent lunch.

For the return home we boarded a PanAir Do Brasil plane for Brasilia, the new capital of Brazil. The service rendered aboard the Panair four-engine Constellation is the world's best. First, they served tiny sandwiches and orange juice and your pick of a plateful of fruit. Next came the expresso coffee and a French liqueur called Martell, followed by another round of those tiny sandwiches, peanuts, and cashew nuts topped off with one's favorite selection of a full pack of American cigarettes. Soon afterwards some more drinks were passed around, but as we were approaching the widely advertised new capital of Brazil we decided that it was time for pictures.

Enroute to Brasilia we were treated to the unusual experience of riding in

the pilot's seat of the PanAir Do Brasil plane.

In Brasilia we changed to a Pan American Boeing 707 jet for New York. It made one stop at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. The ride was very pleasant until the "Fasten Seat Belts" went on. For the next 45 minutes the plane lurched, banked, and "dropped," giving one that funny feeling in your stomach like on a fast descending elevator. Many became airsick. This wasn't any fun over the pitch-black ocean. The plane was apparently trying to line up with the radar beam at high speed. We came out without any ill effects. The plane landed beautifully.

South America isn't so far away any more with jet planes in service. One can travel from New York to Buenos Aires, Argentina, in about thirteen hours. You get the world's finest beef there for less than a fourth of what one has to pay for a similar steak dinner in the United States. The so-called 50-cent filet mignon is available, of course, but tourists like a little more class when they go into restaurants. In Rio the Churasco, a meat grilled over live coals, is something that will satisfy the most fastidious gourmet.

Our original plans were to join a tour out of Miami. We had made requests for special arrangements like visiting schools for the deaf and using jet service for the long hops, but three days before we were to leave the tour agency notified us there could be no deviations and that we'd have to stay with the tour group. We promptly cancelled this arrangement and made a special arrangement with the American Express to travel independently. This was so much better as we enjoyed unlimited freedom. Even at this, the cost of traveling independently was a little cheaper than joining a tour.

So much for this time. In the next writeup we will feature our visits to eight schools for the deaf and with the deaf and the wonderful club that they have in Buenos Aires.

Don G. Pettingill Writes Thought-Provoking Pamphlets

Don G. Pettingill, deaf owner of Pettingill Printcraft of Lewiston, Idaho, has written and printed two thought-provoking pamphlets during the past year. Before attending the N. A. D. convention in Dallas as the Idaho representative, Mr. Pettingill published "We Can If You Will." More recently he has produced "What, If Anything, Will Make Deaf People Mad?"

"We Can If You Will" is a plea to

the hearing public in general for a better understanding of the deaf and their problems. It calls attention very forcefully to certain fallacies regarding the education of the deaf. Mr. Pettingill draws heavily upon his own experiences and frustrations in this pamphlet.

"What, If Anything, Will Make Deaf People Mad?" is a strong indictment of the majority of the deaf of the United States for their failure to back the National Association of the Deaf. Estimating the deaf population of the United States at 250,000, Mr. Pettingill asks why 246,000 are content to ride 4000 good, loyal "keepers-of-the-flame" to death. He emphasizes the fact that \$10.00 per year covers membership in the N. A. D. and a subscription to THE SILENT WORKER.

Copies of the two pamphlets are available. Write to Don G. Pettingill, 1114-1116 Main Street, Lewiston, Idaho.

THIS MONTH'S QUOTES FROM LEWISTON, IDAHO

Dedicated to the NAD . . .

"Lord, give us strength to stand for something, lest we fall for anything."

Dedicated to the IAD . . .

"Lost yesterday . . . somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each studded with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered for they are gone forever."

Sponsored by . . .

Buno Friesen
Morris Harrison
Charles Hill
Larry Netz
Don Pettingill
Evelyn Pettingill
George Sharp
William Smith
Hilda Spaulding
Tom Ward

Address all letters to . . .

1114-1116 Main Street,
LEWISTON, IDAHO

The Silent Worker
Yearly Subscription
\$3.50

Miriam Michaels Johnson Honored by Austinites

Daughter of the Late Rev. John W. Michaels Completes Half Century as Interpreter;
Given Silver Service Set in Appreciation.

(The following article by Jerry Hassell in the September issue of **THE MESSENGER**, publication of the Texas Baptist Conference, is a well-deserved tribute to an interpreter who has long served in the secular as well as the religious field. We are indebted to Editor Hosea Hooper for the loan of our cover picture. The deaf of older generations will remember Mrs. Johnson's father, the late Rev. John W. Michaels who was an amateur magician of note and a sports enthusiast. He used sleight of hand to get across the points of his sermons.—The Editor)

The second Sunday in November, 1959, witnessed a great milestone in the Silent Department of Congress Avenue Baptist Church, Austin, because the occasion marked a certain person's 50 years work with the Baptist deaf. The person was Sister Miriam Michaels Johnson who was honored in a banquet attended by many deaf Austinites as well as out-of-towners. Miriam was presented with a beautiful silver service set by the deaf who knew and loved her.

Then an opaque projector showed various pictures of her life. Miriam was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, to John W. and Mary W. Michaels who were both deaf. Mr. Michaels was the principal of the Arkansas School for the Deaf from 1884 to 1907. Since 1880 he had been led to serve the Lord by preaching to the deaf as a lay minister in various communities in Virginia and Arkansas. He served as a missionary sponsored by Arkansas Baptist Convention from 1905 to 1907 when the Southern Baptist Convention appointed him as a missionary to all the deaf Baptists in the Southland. He worked vigorously for the Lord in 17 states until his retirement in 1939. In the same year Gallaudet College conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on him for his long years of Christian service. He was deceased three years later at the age of 92. Mrs. Michaels always served as a Sunday School teacher wherever the family lived till her death in 1913. On many trips made by the Rev. Michaels, Miriam accompanied her father to different places all over the southern states where he preached.

When Miriam was thirteen years old in 1910, her family lived in Louisville,

Kentucky, where she had her first experience as an interpreter of a church service for the deaf. Afterwards the family moved to Washington, D. C., in the winter of 1911; to Knoxville, Tennessee, in the fall of the same year; and to Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1913. In each place, she served as an interpreter when needed.

In 1917, Miriam attended Gallaudet College as a teacher trainee. While there she was appointed chaperone and interpreter for off-campus lectures and interpreted speeches of many prominent American figures, such as Woodrow Wilson, William H. Taft, William McAdoo, William Jennings Bryan, and numerous foreign ambassadors and ministers and other prominent leaders gathered in Washington during that war year.

Next year found her in the Oklahoma School for the Deaf as a teacher, and it was also in that year she married S. Douglas Johnson on September 27. Then they moved to Dallas where she started the first Sunday school class for the deaf in the First Baptist Church. The then-famous pastor, Dr. George W. Truett, called Miriam to his office and asked her to organize the class. Later at a banquet for the deaf, his message inspired the beginning of the Training Union. In this, Miriam had the able assistance of the Youth Director of the church, Miss Effie McDaniel, who is now Mrs. E. D. Head. Although Miriam was converted at the age of 12, Dr. Truett baptized her. Just before baptizing her, he uttered, "This is a very happy moment in my life, my little preacher."

Two years later in 1921, the Johnsons moved to Austin where she was employed as a teacher in the Texas School for the Deaf and he as a civil engineer in the State Highway Department. Several years later Miriam resigned to raise a family into which two boys were born, Douglas Junior, now an architect in Austin, and Walter, a minister of music in Park Heights Baptist Church, San Angelo, Texas.

From 1921 to 1924, Miriam was very active with the deaf in East Avenue Baptist Church. Later this work was moved to First Church where the deaf

worshipped for four additional years. In 1928, the deaf adults started to meet in the present church where an average attendance of 40 deaf met for every service.

In 1940, the school authorities permitted the deaf students to attend Sunday school and church services off campus. The enrollment in Sunday school has steadily grown, and average attendance is close to 200 during the school months.

Three most important occurrences in Miriam's work with the present church were: (1) She organized Texas Baptist Conference of the Deaf with help of Rev. Carter Bearden in 1949. About 60 messengers attended the first meeting, and since then approximately 150-200 have met in the annual TBCD encampment. Thereafter, the conference became a model for similar conferences in several other states. (2) It was her suggestion during the Southern Baptist Conference of the Deaf meeting in Houston in 1955 that Sunday school literature for the deaf be provided. Consequently, she was chosen as the author of the first quarterly issued. (3) She encouraged her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Walter Johnson, and friend, Mrs. Helen Williams, then of College Avenue Baptist Church, Fort Worth, to start producing Training Union Literature for the deaf to use in 1956. The work eventually was absorbed by the Sunday School Board.

In reminiscing about her work, Miriam recalls her Christian fellowship with both adults and students, the joys and sorrows she had shared with them, the thrill of young and old alike coming to know Christ and accept Him as Lord and Savior. Many have gone out into other parts of our land to serve the Lord in their local churches. If any highlight in her service could be pinpointed, it would be her counselling and studying with our well-known deaf missionary, Carter Bearden, after he accepted the Lord's call to ministry.

One day several months ago, a young deaf man asked Miriam if her work was worthwhile all these years. He found her smiling with a far-away look on her face. Then he understood.

Communication Patterns of the Deaf

By ESTHER P. BARNHART

(We are indebted to Stahl Butler, Executive Director of the Michigan Association for Better Hearing, for the following article which is in the nature of a review of a master's thesis by Esther P. Barnhart. Here we have a foreign missionary of the Lutheran faith. She was not prejudiced as to oral, manual, or any other method of instruction of the deaf; she is a person from the outside looking in on the deaf. What she wrote comes with the stamp of approval of the School of Social Work, University of Michigan. The social work part is the most effective part because the School of Social Work trains workers for the betterment of people and the betterment of social conditions in the community.)

Miss Esther P. Barnhart is a Lutheran missionary in Japan. About 1957-58 she was at the School of Social Work, University of Michigan where she received her M. A. degree.

During her year at Ann Arbor, I went there to talk to the graduate students in social work. I remember very well some questions that she asked and some statements that she made during a question period.

The next week she called me on the telephone to ask if I could advise her on the possibility of using the different means of communication used by the deaf for her graduate degree thesis.

Her special interest came out of her experience as a missionary in Japan. There was a fine school for the deaf at Kumamoto, and her thesis is dedicated to the deaf children who lived some distance away but could not attend. With the cooperation of the Japanese government, she was able to move to the school area two war-time buildings and equip them as dormitories.

Eventually, she found herself in charge of houseparents and dormitory supervisors in what was now a residential school. The school people had directed that only speech and lipreading would be used as a means of communication. When the children arrived using signs all over the place, her employees asked her what to do. After studying the situation, she told them there was nothing they could do.

It should be noted that Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Adler helped her get her interviews in the Detroit area.



Esther P. Barnhart

The following is an abstract of her thesis. Following her listing of the seven conclusions, I have quoted some paragraphs of special interest to the deaf.

An Abstract

Communication Patterns of the Deaf

In recent years much publicity has been given to the idea that deaf children can be taught to speak and lip-read. Thus, in all schools for the deaf today a great deal of time is spent teaching the children these oral communication skills. In fact, some schools for the deaf are committed to an exclusively oral philosophy and prohibit the children from using manual signs.

Nevertheless, the deaf carry their sign language with them into adulthood and seem to regard it as their "native language." Little attention and publicity have been given to the case for the language of signs as a valid and natural language for use by the deaf; likewise little attention and publicity have been given to the merits of the manual alphabet (commonly known as finger spelling) as a means of communication with and teaching the deaf.

This thesis proposes that research studies should be made to determine what method of communication deaf

adults use after leaving school, and why. It also proposes that the deaf should be given the opportunity to express their own opinions regarding what is most useful to them in the way of communication skills, and that these opinions should have weight in determining the educational philosophy of schools for the deaf. This thesis is intended to be a research inquiry into the communication needs and patterns of the adult deaf and a vehicle for the expression of intelligent deaf opinion regarding the education and the communication needs of the deaf.

A written questionnaire was constructed and used to interview a sample of 53 deaf adults in the Detroit area. The same questionnaire, together with a list of supplementary questions, was sent to a sample of 120 graduates of schools for the deaf chosen by their schools as being "out-standing" or "representative" graduates. Sixty replies were received by mail from graduates representing seventeen schools. Thus, a total sample of 113 deaf adults participated in this study.

Each of these persons was asked to rank, in order of importance to him, the following methods of communication used by the deaf: finger spelling, lip-reading, reading, signs, speech, and writing. These rankings were then scored and partially analyzed statistically to determine whether there were any significant relationships between the rankings made and various groupings of the total sample. The following conclusions were reached:

(1) It cannot be said that one method of communication is more important than another; rather each of them is extremely important under certain conditions, and each has a sphere of use where it is indispensable.

(2) Reading and writing showed a tendency to rank high among the methods of communication. The total sample gave the two top ranks to reading and writing and made a distinction between reading and speech which is somewhat significant statistically.

(3) The more education a deaf person has the more apt he is to use all of the methods of communication.

(4) The deaf tend to marry the deaf and therefore have a life-long need for manual communication skills in order to communicate with their spouses; the deaf tend to have children with normal hearing and therefore have a life-long need for oral communication skills in order to communicate with their children.

(5) The great majority of the deaf do not use hearing aids at all; the great majority of those who do use aids use them only in a very limited way.

(6) There seems to be no significant relationship between the age of onset of deafness and the method of communication preferred; neither do the totally deaf seem to prefer one method over another. These findings point up the heterogeneity of the deaf as a group.

(7) The rankings by the following groups involved distinctions among methods which were found to be statistically significant: the partially deaf group (with hearing loss of 50 to 90%); the group under 30 years of age; those working outside the home in paid jobs; and the grouping according to type of school attended.

Here are some quotations from the thesis.

"The 1936 National Health Survey of the United States Public Health Service estimated that 62 per cent of deafness among school children was present at birth. It has been further estimated that the impairment occurs before the age of five years in over 90 per cent of the deaf group, and before the age of three years in over 70 per cent."

"... it is surprising and appalling that the general public is so completely lacking in knowledge and appreciation of the profoundly deaf, their problems, and their status in society. Unfortunately this lack of knowledge is not confined to the public in general but extends to those professional groups which are directly concerned in a special way with people and their problems—including social workers, psychiatrists, and psychologists."

"Perhaps one of the greatest misconceptions the public has regarding the deaf is the mistaken belief that their problem is lack of hearing per se, or only the inability to speak. Even to many parents of deaf children, deafness remains a speech problem. The parents often believe that once the child learns to talk all will be well, not realizing that language is his major deprivation. Language and speech cannot be equated. Speech is only one manifestation of language. There are many others, as Edward L. Scouten, Chairman of the Preparatory Department, Gallaudet College, has clearly indicated:

"Language is both the foundation and the keystone of the structure of learning. It is the substance of education, and it finds its expression through various media. Language may be transported by any one of a number of vehicles. Among these are writing, semaphore, speech, Morse code, Braille, fingerspelling and type-writing. Each of these, if properly mastered, is an effective medium for conveying and receiving information. Some of these vehicles, of course, would be awkward and impractical under certain conditions but extremely useful and effective under other conditions. The question then is not which vehicle is the best for conveying language but which is the easiest and the most practical for a particular human being in a particular situation.

* * *

In no instance of our thinking on this subject, however, should any of these vehicles of communication be confused with language, the substance of learning. Language is a thing apart from its vehicle."

"(1) Intensive research study should be made of the adult deaf who are the educational products of our schools for the deaf, to determine the extent to which they have utilized their education to take their rightful place in the hearing world and to determine which system of instruction has proved to be more beneficial for which deaf persons under what circumstances. Most of the literature on the education of the deaf concerns deaf children and what is being done for them; very little has been written on the adult deaf. It is time that a careful research look is taken at the adult deaf, with the purpose of evaluating the system of instruction used in our schools for the deaf.

"(2) The deaf themselves should have a voice in their own education. Any program of education in which the development of the deaf child is subordinated to the vanity of its parents, the whims of neighbors, or the wishful theories of hearing educators is unsound. Why should hearing persons presume to be the only voice of authority regarding the needs of the deaf? Yet this has largely been the situation up until the present time. The definition by the deaf of their own needs have been definitely bypassed, in spite of the fact that there are many educated, intelligent deaf qualified to speak on the subject of education of the deaf and to become the guiding authority in setting educational policy."

* * *

"... Apparently the deaf tend to marry the deaf. The fact leads to a very important conclusion: married deaf persons will probably have a life-long need to use manual communication skills (finger spelling and signs) in order to converse with their spouses (since their spouses are also likely to be deaf). What right has any educator to abolish the sign language in light of this fact? It is seldom indeed that a deaf person relies entirely on oral communication when communicating with another deaf person. Thus, one

person, when asked why he ranked finger spelling highest among the methods of communication used by the deaf, answered very simply: "My wife is deaf, too." Another person, a high school graduate with excellent speech and lipreading skill who obtained her entire formal education in a public oral day school and who won a state-wide lipreading contest in 1957, stated that she never learned the language of signs until she got married. Then she was forced to learn sign language in order to converse with her husband and his deaf friends. She laments her inferior ability to use the sign language and wishes her community would provide evening classes in sign language so that she might improve her skill. She now looks upon the sign language as a graceful, expressive, and indispensable language for the deaf."

* * *

"I have always been classified as 'an excellent lipreader' with 'good deaf speech'—this I attribute to being able to hear for five years and having a large family to absorb words from. Because it is so difficult for me to lip-read the man-in-the-street and to communicate with total strangers that way, it amazes me that pure oral schools make the extravagant and misleading claims they do, and that the general public goes for it.

"If I am a 'good' lipreader with 'understandable' speech, and I have difficulty and much embarrassment, then what happens to the born-deaf oral children? Do they go ahead and get a half-baked education through guesswork or what?"

* * *

"Four persons stated that, at some time during their school days, they were punished for using a manual sign; and this undue and unbending bias of orally minded teachers or others in authority against the 'natural language' of the deaf has resulted in a life-long bias against oral communication on the part of those who were punished. One person reported that he had to sit on the floor of the school bus for one week in penalty for using a manual sign! Such incidents are more common than might be supposed, and it is tragic and appalling that even one such incident should ever occur. Considering the great extent to which persons with normal hearing gesture with their hands while talking, it is almost unbelievable that a deaf child should ever be punished for using a manual sign."

* * *

"The point is this: the deaf child with the most incentive and the most desire to communicate is also the deaf child most likely to use a manual sign—or pantomime or facial expression or any means he can devise to make himself understood. Prohibiting such a child from using signs may kill his incentive to communicate, so that he ends up with a distorted communication perspective rather than the extensive mastery of all methods of communication which he might have had."

* * *

"Thus, it is important for the schools to emphasize what is most useful to the deaf person; but who determines

which methods are most useful under what circumstances, and how is the decision to be made? After all, the deaf use what they know how to use. They may be unaware of the **most useful** tools. This possibility is emphasized by the fact that 41% of the total sample ranked only **some** of the methods of communication."

* * *

"(The misconception on the part of the general public which has caused me the most trouble is) the **MIS-TAKEN** idea that sign language and finger spelling are **CRUDE** means of communication compared to normal speech; actually, the language of signs (and finger spelling) is a delicate, as useful and as colorful as any kind of language, and is also not really radically different from normal language. This misconception makes many parents, friends, co-workers, and even educators of the deaf prejudiced against manual language, much to the distress of deaf people. For example, I wish my family would at least learn finger-spelling because there are frequent occasions when I cannot lipread certain words they say to me; finger-spelling would be more convenient for me and for them than writing out the words . . ."

* * *

"A fourth said emphatically:

'Cut down or shut up bad publicity that the congenital deaf can learn to speak as well as hearing people. This has hurt us more than anything. Have educators find opinions from the deaf themselves instead of listening to those professional do-gooders. Give more class work on general subjects instead of giving too much time on speech and speech-reading. Those professional do-gooders are more interested in face-saving than in helping the deaf acquire education.'

* * *

"At least nine persons expressed the viewpoint that the schools for the deaf should offer a more practical education to their students. Some expressed a desire for courses in typing, comptometry, and other business courses. One said 'The only wish is that my school should have taught us more about the things pertaining to home ownership—i.e., taxes, mortgages, insurance, interior decoration, choice of repairmen, "do-it-yourself" repair, etc.' Another mentioned a need for sex education, classes in homemaking (such as decorating, budget, and child care), and classes in government. Another reported that, since leaving school, he has needed to know how to drive and repair a car, how to build a house, and how to 'keep away from installment plans,' and that he did not learn these things at school."

* * *

"Apparently the great controversy regarding education of the deaf is not confined to hearing educators alone; the deaf themselves are divided into the oral camp and the manual camp, or stand on middle ground. Here again the heterogeneity of the deaf group is a factor to be taken into consideration.

Also, in his opinion on this matter, a deaf person is apt to be influenced greatly (either positively or negatively) by the philosophy of the particular school he attended.

"In fact, the deaf differ in their opinions on any subject—the same as any group of people do on any subject. . . ."

* * *

"Perhaps the most striking fact about Table 17 is the sizeable number of the total sample (27 out of 113, or 24%) who stated that they do **not** attend clubs for the deaf. One might think that almost every deaf person would need fellowship with other deaf people and therefore would attend a club for the deaf fairly regularly. However, many deaf people do not find it necessary to do so. The questionnaire did not ask for reasons for non-attendance, but three persons wrote in reasons as indicated in Table 18. The implication is that these three persons would attend clubs for the deaf—in the one case, if a club were available; and in the other two cases, if the persons concerned knew sign language and finger spelling. Here, apparently, are two instances where lack of skill in manual communication has proved to be a handicap! Remarks made by persons in the interview sample while they were filling out the questionnaire indicated that other reasons for non-attendance include family interests at home; preferring to find a social outlet at church rather than in a social club; and interest in intellectual pursuit rather than in the dances, card games, and sports events which are the main activities of the clubs. Several deaf persons in the Detroit area reported that it is extremely difficult to find intellectual companionship within the deaf group."

* * *

"As one deaf person put it, ' . . . we feel a special **need** to be resourceful and independent, by virtue of our disconnection from the normal stream of life—from a stream where sound is almost synonymous with life.' However, it might also be said that the deaf are independent and resourceful because they want to be. They only want a fair chance to take their rightful and normal place in society as productive citizens. One wrote, 'Indeed, I am not at all sure that those of us in the exceptional class should use our differences as a basis for anything except a springboard. Most of us are only too happy to be hidden in a normal group, and any rank we attain should be as separate individuals without any qualifications for deafness.'"

* * *

"In the area of employment opportunities, five persons who answered the supplementary questions expressed the belief that the deaf are discriminated against in civil service jobs. As one person expressed it, 'We deaf people are pretty independent. However, some deaf tried and couldn't get civil service jobs on account of their deafness. The city should give us some breaks in competition with hearing fellows.' This person lives in Los

Angeles; a Detroitier emphatically expressed the same concern: 'Civil service in the city of Detroit bans the deaf.'

"Apparently the problem here is that a deaf person can have adequate qualifications for a particular job and still lack enough reading vocabulary and writing to pass the written civil service examination. His language deficiency is not due to his deafness, and this deficiency is not taken into account in the examination. Many deaf, in like manner, experience a subtle discrimination when they have to take written examinations to get a driver's license or when they have to fill out application forms. One person described the problem in this manner: ' . . . I've come in contact with some men who were unable to get jobs, although they were fairly well educated, as they could not fill out an application blank. A few years ago I tried to help a deaf fellow get a job. He was a good worker, but could not get the job, as he had trouble filling out the application forms.'

"Many deaf persons expressed gratitude for the help they have received from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, but many of them also felt that there could be more co-ordinated and realistic help from this source. One deaf college graduate expressed this problem as follows:

'I think the city could make a greater effort to advertise the availability of services to the handicapped such as offered by the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, and also that the Bureau's staff should try to become as familiar as possible with the problems and needs of deaf persons; it would be helpful for the staff to know the sign language and finger spelling because many deaf persons cannot converse well in either speech or writing. It also seems to me that, for the best possible development of a deaf child or adult, there should be a closer liaison than now appears to exist among the deaf person, his family or guardians, his school (or schools), his pastor, his physician, and the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation (plus other agencies, where important): in other words, there should be a more concerted, as well as a more intensive, effort to help the deaf person make his best possible adjustment . . . Perhaps there should . . . be a closer liaison between the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation and schools for the deaf.'

"Obviously it is extremely important that those who work with the deaf in job placement—or in any other area—should be persons who understand the deaf and their problems."

* * *

"Mr. Phillips also feels that the deaf who are being steered toward industry by Vocational Rehabilitation and other counseling services should be prepared for stable, secure jobs such as watch repairing or placement as laboratory technicians rather than for hand operations which are fast being eliminated by the rapid inroads of automation in

industry. In the Detroit area, for example, Vocational Rehabilitation training for the deaf has been too completely geared to hand operations in the automobile industry. Now many of these jobs are being wiped out by automation, leading to great employment dislocation among the deaf and of a vast and critical need for retraining of many of them. Several deaf persons commented on this problem in their questionnaires."

"... one person felt that every state should sponsor two schools for the deaf; an exclusively oral school as well as a school using the combined method. This person would 'resolve' the controversy in deaf education by making both types of schools available, so that a choice could be made for each child on the basis of the parents' wishes or the capabilities of the child."

"As with all of their problems, the deaf have tackled their problems themselves through their own National Association of the Deaf, which is entirely sponsored by the deaf themselves and entirely financed by the deaf and friends of the deaf. For 75 years the National Association of the Deaf has represented the organized efforts of the deaf themselves to publicize facts about the deaf by serving as an information clearing house and to protect the rights of the deaf and to promote educational, vocational, and legislative measures on behalf of the deaf through co-operation with clubs and associations of the deaf, through co-operation with government agencies, and through lobbying on behalf of the deaf in the U. S. Congress and in state legislatures."

"The License Appeal Board in Detroit is now using, on an experimental basis, a new 'written knowledge' test for slow readers to help them obtain a driver's license. This test uses only 125 words, together with graphic pictures; and all questions are answered with a simple 'yes' or 'no.' Now any deaf person in Detroit who twice fails to pass the standard written test for a driver's license can apply to take this special test, which was developed by the University of Michigan Bureau of Psychological Services of the Institute of Human Adjustment. The Michigan Association of the Deaf contributed \$250 toward the research involved in this project. Here is an excellent example of how the deaf themselves, through their own organized efforts, help in solving their own problems without asking for special favors."

"There is also a dearth of mental hygiene facilities for the deaf, one of whom wrote in his questionnaire:

"Mental hygiene facilities for the hearing-impaired are sorely needed. There is no specialized help being provided by my state for deaf children with learning difficulties and/or behavior problems. Mentally ill adult deaf are not receiving the aid they need. The state government could

perhaps provide the necessary appropriations to set up a clinic or facilities for this purpose. However, there is the problem of obtaining trained personnel interested in working with emotionally disturbed deaf children and adults. I am getting the necessary clinical training at present to help toward alleviating this problem."

"Certainly the least the hearing public could do would be to recognize that there are many well-educated and intelligent deaf who lead quite normal lives, but also to realize that the speech of the deaf is imperfect and that lip-reading has definite limitations. The hearing public would also do the deaf a great service if they would show increased understanding of and respect for the manual alphabet and the language of signs. One deaf person reported that in the city where he

formerly lived there was a 'list of hearing people knowing how to sign and finger spell who have volunteered to act as interpreters in the event any deaf person (s) is called to court.' This is the sort of mature understanding and assistance which the deaf welcome and appreciate."

"On the city level, a number of deaf persons in the sample expressed a desire for night classes in both lip-reading and sign language, so that they might improve their communication skills and acquire new ones. It would seem that the educated deaf, especially, have a desire, as a group, to become proficient in all of the methods of communication. One expressed a wish that her city sponsor a speech and lip-reading clinic; another thought that a large metropolitan area like New York City should have a high school and college for the deaf."

?

QUESTION OF THE MONTH

?

Conducted by MARJORIEBELLE HOLCOMB

What Vacation "Loot" Do You Collect?

"If I don't travel—it's cobwebs that I'd collect. My travel loot depends on (1) buying power; (2) my buying impulse from day to day as I have a special aversion to snitching spoons, towels, and furniture from hotels, motels and restaurants. Actually I'd be as happy with a collection of book matches as with a collection of \$1,000 worth of Parisian perfumes. Most of my travel purchases end up in somebody else's top drawer as Christmas and/or birthday gifts."

—Agnes Carr,
Jacksonville, Illinois

"I have not taken a real vacation trip for so long that I honestly do not know what vacation loot I will collect on our coming vacation trip. In the past I have come home loaded with towels and stationery and soap taken from hotels and motels."

—Harriet B. Votaw,
Denver, Colorado

"My vacation loot consists of a collection of state-mapped drinking glasses, driftwood, petrified cactus and other petrified wood, along with a lot of movies and snapshots of beautiful scenery that Mother Nature has given us. I collected these on a recent trip to the West Coast."

—George K. Brown,
Morganton, North Carolina

"I once tried to collect some loot in Reno, but the wheels of fortune were against me. More recently I have been interested in loot down Florida way, the most common of these being the sand from the ocean beaches which I usually find in my shoes or in my car upon arriving home. Today the loot I collect belongs to my four-year-old son, Sammy, who always finds enough for both of us."

—R. K. Holcomb,
Knoxville, Tennessee



Humor Among the Deaf

By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California

For this issue I have compiled from a few "Quotations" books in the public library such pieces as pertain to the deaf. They have been garnered from classical and modern literature, and I hope they will be of interest to the rank and file of the deaf. They may give some inkling of the general attitude people in the literary world in the past, and even in the present, had, and may have, for the deaf. I also found quite a few pieces in the Bible, thanks to the help of the concordance in one of my Bibles. (1942)

* * *

A deaf man went to law with another deaf man, and the judge was much more deaf than either. One of them asserted that the other owed him five months' rent, and the other said that his opponent had been grinding corn at night to avoid the tax. The judge looked at them and said: "Why are you quarreling? She is your own mother; you must both support her." —Nicarchus (Greek Anthology)

* * *

He is deaf as a door. (Miseries of Mavillia).—Nicholas Breton

* * *

Thou Eye among the blind,
That deaf and silent, read'st the eternal deep

Haunted forever by the eternal mind.
(Imitations of Immortality) — Wm. Wordsworth

* * *

Meg was as deaf as Aisla Craig.
(Duncan Grey)—Robert Burns

* * *

Has she no faults then Andy says,
Sir?

Yes, she has one, I must aver;
When all the world conspires to praise her,

The woman's deaf, and does not hear.
(From "Epigrams on a Certain Lady at Court")—Alexander Pope

* * *

Deaf, giddy, helpless,
To all my friends a burden grown;
No more I hear my church's bell
Than if it rang out for my knell;
At thunder now no more I start
Than at the rumbling of a cart;

And what's incredible, alack!
No more I hear a woman's clack.—
Jonathan Swift on his own deafness.

* * *

I will be deafer than the blue-eyed cat,

And twice as blind as any noon-tide owl,

To holy virgins and their ecstasies.
(From "The Holy Grail—The Idylls of the King")

* * *

As deaf as adders upon that side of the head.—From Scott's "Waverly"

* * *

None so deaf as those who will not hear.—Matthew Henry

* * *

They are like the deaf adder that stoppeth her ear.—Psalms 58: 4, 5.

* * *

Ears more than deaf adders.—Shakespeare, in "Troilus and Cressida"

* * *

Your tale, sir, would cure deafness.—
Shakespeare, in "The Tempest"

* * *

Not thou, not thou—'tis we
Are deaf, are dumb, are blind.—Edmund Clarence Stedman (anent Helen Keller)

* * *

Take thou of me, sweet pillowes, sweetest bed;

A chamber deafe of noise, and blind of light,

A rosie garland and a weary bed.—
Sir Philip Sidney ("Astrophel and Stella")

* * *

Her voice, the music of the spheres,
So loud, it deafens mortals' ears;
As wise philosophers have thought,
And that's the cause we hear it not.
—Butler ("Hudibras")

* * *

One and the same thing can at the same time be good, bad, and indifferent, e.g., music is good to the melancholy, bad to those who mourn, and neither good nor bad to the deaf.—
Benedict Spinoza

* * *

Falstaff: Boy, tell him I am deaf.
Page: You must speak louder; my

master is deaf.

Chief Justice: I am sure he is, to the hearing of anything good.—Shakespeare, in "Henry IV"

* * *

And the Lord said unto him, Moses, Who hath made man's mouth? or who maketh the dumb, or deaf, or the seeing or the blind? have not I the Lord? —Exodus 4: 11

* * *

But I, as a deaf man, heard not; and I was as a dumb man that openeth not his mouth.—Psalms 38: 13

* * *

And in that day shall the deaf heed the words of the book and the eyes of the blind shall see out of obscurity, and out of darkness—Isaiah 29: 18

* * *

The nations shall see and be confounded at all their might; they shall lay their hand upon their mouth, their ears shall be deaf.—Micah 7: 16

* * *

They shall not curse the deaf, nor put a stumbling block before the blind.—Leviticus 19: 14

* * *

Who is blind, but my servant? or deaf, as my messenger that I sent?—Isaiah 42: 19

* * *

Bring forth the blind people that have eyes, and the deaf that have ears. Isaiah 43: 8

* * *

. . . and the deaf hear . . . —St. Matthew 11: 8

* * *

. . . He (Jesus) rebuked the foul spirit, saying to him, Thou dumb and deaf spirit, I charge thee, come out of him, and enter no more into him.—
St. Mark 9: 25

* * *

And they bring unto him (Jesus) one that was deaf, and had an impediment in his speech; and they beseech him to put his hand upon him.

And he took him aside from the multitude, and put his fingers into his ears, and he spit, and touched his tongue.

And looking up to heaven, he sighed, and saith unto him, Ephphatha, that is, Be opened.

And straightway his ears were opened and the string of his tongue was loosed, and he spake plain.

. . . he maketh both the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak.—St. Mark 7: 32-37

California Association Has Record-Breaking Convention

By RAY F. STALLO

What with the reawakened interest in the Civil War (or the War Between the States, if you will) these last few years, we all know that Ulysses Simpson Grant was Lincoln's most victorious general. General Grant was noted for his patience, his skill in directing his men, and for his bulldog tenacity in carrying to a successful conclusion the job at hand. These attributes of General Grant were displayed in full measure this last Labor Day weekend by another U. S. Grant. This time the U. S. Grant Hotel in San Diego, California, and the occasion was the Twenty-first Biennial Convention of the California Association of the Deaf, which has become the largest state organization of the deaf in America.

Although the convention did not officially open until Friday, September 2, there were plenty of finger-wagging deaf on hand as early as Wednesday evening. Thursday morning saw a meeting of the chapter delegates in Palm Room of the hotel which was attended by somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty-five accredited delegates from the Association's chapters located in the principal cities of the state. The meeting was chiefly concerned with a revision of the rules governing chapters and was enlivened no end by the splitting and resplitting of hairs by the legal-minded delegate from the San Gabriel Valley Chapter, George Elliott. Incidentally, Brother Elliott commuted between his job on the night shift in the composing room of a Los Angeles newspaper and San Diego to attend the convention. A distance of 250 miles round trip! The meeting of chapter delegates was bossed by the grand old man of Napa, Second Vice President Emmette Simpson.

Thursday afternoon the directors of the Association had their chance to act like big-shot directors of a big-shot corporation, and they did not have to pretend very much considering the size of the Association and the influence it has begun to exercise. The prexy, Herbert Schreiber, banged the gavel in no uncertain manner over this session.

Thursday night the hotel was practically taken over, and a Get Acquainted Social and a Chess Tourna-

ment were served up. Not a few (including the writer) renewed acquaintance with many old friends and made many new ones. The bars in the vicinity were not neglected either. Not being a "chessnut," we don't know how the Chess Tournament made out, but no doubt Mr. Chessnut (otherwise known as Emil Ladner) will enlighten all and sundry elsewhere in *THE SILENT WORKER*.

The convention got under way officially Friday morning with the usual formalities. Marvin Thompson, general chairman of the convention committee, had his brief moment of glory when he banged the gavel to officially open the meeting before turning it over to President Herbert Schreiber. We were welcomed to San Diego by none other than His Honor the Mayor, the Honorable Charles C. Dail. The mayor did not come right out and say so, but it was plain from his remarks that he could not understand how come so many people were content to reside in other parts of the state when San Diego was available. Response to the mayor's welcome was made by Toivo Lindholm of Riverside. Again, Toivo did not come right out and say so, but he implied very strongly that Riverside was the superior of San Diego any day. Formalities aside, the afternoon session really got down to business. The proposed revisions of the CAD by-laws were read, and after waking up two-thirds of the audience, Larry Newman, chairman of the Law Committee, got approval for the first reading. Resolutions were next, and one of the more important ones was to urge the schools for the deaf in the state to intensify their program for training in the up-and-coming offset printing industry. Felix (Pogo) Kowalewski did the dirty work on the Resolutions Committee.

A Grand Reception for the conventioners was served up in the Palm Room Friday night at which we got to meet and shake hands with all the big-wigs in attendance. The program was ably headed by the well-loved Dr. Elwood A. Stevenson, recently retired as the long-time head of the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley. Dr. Stevenson delivered one of his sparkling and thought-provoking addresses.

Noteworthy is the fact that Dr. Stevenson has attended every convention of the CAD save one for more than twenty-five years.

By this time many of the conventioners were sporting "We want Herb for President" buttons. Not a few tags bearing "Alex for President" legends also appeared. One amusing incident was reported concerning these buttons. While riding the elevator with a group of people, our secretary was addressed by a hearing lady who remarked, "I know that Dick Nixon and Jack Kennedy were running, but who is this Herb who is also running for President?"

Saturday morning's session was devoted to final action on the proposed changes in the by-laws. The meeting was skillfully guided through the maze of proposed revisions by "Professor" Larry Newman. The resolutions came next, and Brother Kowalewski got in his last whack on them. After a recess for lunch and a lot of politicking on the part of hopeful candidates for office, the last session was called to order. Odds and ends of business were swept under the carpet, and the real business of the moment was at hand.

As the first name was placed in nomination for president of the association, we were treated to something new in the history of organizations for the deaf. Influenced no doubt by the recent Democratic Convention held in Los Angeles, a parade of supporters of Herb for president, complete with banners and placards, marched around the hall. Another innovation, at least to this writer, was the fact that there was a contest for the office of president. Candidates for president were Herb Schreiber, running to succeed himself; and Alex Brogan who had been quite active in the Association the two years just past. Herb was the successful candidate and will head the country's largest state association for the deaf another two years. The other contests for office were relatively uneventful after the excitement of the presidential election. The voting for the other offices resulted as follows: First Vice President, Lawrence Newman; Second Vice President, Alexander Brogan; Executive Secretary, Caro-



On the left, Marvin Thompson, General Chairman; in the middle, Guess Who?; on the right, Herb Schreiber, President of the California Association of the Deaf. This picture was taken in San Diego the Labor Day weekend.

line Burnes; Recording Secretary, Laura Kowalewski; Treasurer, Hal Ramger. Bill White, Ray Stallo, and Toivo Lindholm were elected to the Board of Directors. San Jose was designated as the site of the next convention in 1962.

The moment the gavel was rapped signalling the end of the business sessions of the convention, all and sundry, particularly the males, made a beeline for the Pavilion Room where the State Beauty Contest was getting under way. Beauties selected by each chapter to represent them contested for the title of "Miss Deaf California." Not being interested in such things ourselves, we attended merely out of a spirit of scientific curiosity and because an erstwhile friend had promised to hold a first-row seat for us. The term "erstwhile friend" is used here advisedly for the bum did not keep his promise, and we had to strain our eyes from the back row! Miss Riverside Chapter, Marilyn Lewis, displaying superb poise and scintillating beauty, was named Miss California Deaf.

At 7 p.m., dressed in our best bib and tucker, we gathered in the Palm Room for our traditional Grand Banquet and Ball. Presided over by Mrs. Caroline Burnes as toastmistress, the program was highlighted by an address delivered by Mr. Bob Smith, Director of Convention Bureau of the City of San Diego. His talk was interpreted very skillfully by Mrs. Verda Law. The main speaker of the program was none other than "Mr. NAD" him-

self, Byron B. Burnes. Another innovation was the bestowal by President Schreiber of "Herb's Lulu" awards upon those of his aides who had helped to make his first term in office such a success.

Sunday arrived at last for the impatient golfers, and at the ungodly hour of 6 a.m. they repaired to the Municipal Golf Course at Balboa Park for the annual tournament of the California

Golf Association of the Deaf. Crowned champion for the lowest score without handicap was Larry Levy of Hollywood. In second place was Emil Ladner (Hey, you deserting chess, Emil?) of Berkeley. Champion with handicap was "Pogo" Kowalewski, and Larry Newman finished second. Both are from Riverside. Prizes were donated by the California Association of the Deaf, the San Diego Chapter of the Association, and by the California Golf Association of the Deaf. The boys reported the San Diego course to be the toughest they had yet played.

The Sacto Keg Contest, in which representatives of Northern California vie with representatives of Southern California in various plays and skits, was won for the first time by Southern California. The contest saw its inception at the convention held in Sacramento in 1954, hence the name "Sacto Keg Contest." The trophy is a handsome brass bound keg which is the handiwork of Irvan Woodruff, cabinet-making instructor at the Berkeley School.

And so ended the biggest, the best, and the most successful convention in the history of the California Association of the Deaf. San Diego, you did yourself proud! And now San Jose, you had better begin bracing yourself for the 1962 convention, for it will be still bigger and still better!

Sifting the Sands...

By Roger M. Falberg
1120 N. Broadway
Wichita 13, Kansas

I wonder how many of the thousands who should read it are going to read it?

I'm speaking of Dr. Edna Simon Levine's new book, *The Psychology of Deafness: Techniques of Appraisal and Rehabilitation*, published by Columbia University Press, New York (\$7.50). It is, in my estimation, one of the most important works on the deaf in our time even though it was **not** written to be read by the deaf man-on-the-street.

It is meant for the psychologist, the psychiatrist, the vocational rehabilitation counselor, and the would-be educators of the deaf. And it should be very, **very** interesting to parents of a deaf child.

A glimpse through the table of contents will tell you what it is about. There are chapters and sections dealing with: "The Implications of Hearing and Impaired Hearing," "Early Severe Deafness," "The Rehabilitation Setting," "Major Lines of Psychological Inquiry," "Methods of Communicating With Deaf Persons," "Psychological Testing (Children and Adults)," and "Counsel the Person—Not the Disability." Obviously, much of this is somewhat beyond the lay reader, and it is clear that the book is eminently suited to be used as a text for graduate students preparing to teach—or otherwise work with—the deaf.

But this reader's admiration is particularly aroused by the almost unpre-

cedented insight shown into the handicap of deafness and the clear, concise manner in which the problems confronting the deaf are set before the reader in a way that no one can fail to understand. Dr. Levine follows the deaf child from birth onward and literally puts the reader into his shoes, so to speak. Nothing is left to the imagination, and no part of the difficulties inherent in the language development of the deaf is slighted or overlooked.

Rather than write about it, let me present one of her paragraphs:

"Such a (deaf) child does indeed see people about him working lips and faces at one another with intent and purpose and is aware that something important is taking place, but he cannot fathom what it is. He watches silent people responding soundlessly to one another and cannot grasp the magic that conveys messages between them, initiates their actions, and directs their behavior. The members of his own family try to bring him within their circle through these same strange means; but even they cannot break through the invisible barrier that separates him not only from them but from all others as well. The path of the deaf child leads through the hubbub of life, but not to the meaning."*

This writer has often wondered whether or not is it possible for any non-deaf person to fully grasp just what a deaf child—and, in turn, the deaf adult—goes through as his life is shaped. There is no need to wonder any longer, for Dr. Levine has done it. The above quotation could not have been written by anyone unless his whole heart and mind and soul was concerned with the deaf and their problems. It is a book that, once read, will leave its impression forever on the hearing reader—even though he may have had only meager practical experiences with the deaf.

As most of you know, there are altogether too many novices working with the deaf. Almost no college or university course does more than lightly touch the matter in passing; and while there are intensive training courses for teachers of the deaf, the beginning vocational rehabilitation counselor, psychologist, social worker, or other professional person concerned with the deaf can do little more than plug in and "play it by ear," or learn as he works.

To this reader, Dr. Levine's work is of major importance because it will do so much to give the beginner in the field a sound, solid set of precepts

with which to work. Instead of being flustered, confused, and bewildered with his first deaf client, the novice will at least have some understanding of "what it's all about."

Dr. Boyce R. Williams, in his Foreword, appraises the book's value quite accurately when he writes that out of the application of the principles set forth in Dr. Levine's work by the novice in the field "... will arise a better day in the educational, social, and economic welfare services for the people with severe hearing loss."*

*Quotations used are reprinted here with permission of the author.

Walter Poshusta Honored By Iowa Association

During the Iowa Association of the Deaf convention at Waterloo, Iowa, a surprise was tendered Walter F. Poshusta of Mason City on Friday, August 20, when he was honored with the "Walter F. Poshusta Night" in recognition of his 50th anniversary of continuous membership in the IAD. It was especially gratifying that the honoree had sufficiently recovered from a recent coronary attack to attend the convention

Walter, a product of the Iowa School (1904) and of Gallaudet College (1909), served as supervisor at the North Carolina School for the Deaf after his college days. Following his marriage to Mary Bally, a product of the Minnesota School, in 1916, he worked for Modern Brotherhood of America as clerk for 39 years in Mason City and is now retired.

During his long membership in the Iowa Association, Mr. Poshusta has held in the organization the offices of treasurer, trustee, vice president, and president. He also served on the resolutions committee several times. He is a man of patience, understanding, and knowledge of the problems of the deaf. He has long believed very strongly that "Iowa should give every individual child, regardless of handicap, the best education possible" as quoted in the last convention proceedings which were dedicated to him for many years of loyalty and undying service to the IAD. The Poshustas are also members of the N. A. D. Century Club.

The Mascia Club, of which Walter and his wife have been long-time active members, and the neighbor Cedarloo Club of the Deaf, hosts to the convention, took part in the program with the former IAD presidents



In this photo taken at the IAD convention in Waterloo, Iowa, August 2, 1960, are, sitting: the honored couple, the Walter Poshustas with their gifts. Standing, from left to right: Rev. Dr. Homer E. Grace of Denver, Colorado; Ronald Sutcliffe of Washington, D.C.; Charles Loughran, formerly of Davenport, Iowa, but now of Wisconsin; and Mrs. Lynn Sutcliffe of Clarksville, Iowa. Not in the photo: the Carl Barnds of Mason City and the Harold Kinkades of Waterloo.

Charles Loughran, Palmer Lee, and Donald Irwin; Walter's college friend, Rev. Dr. Homer Grace; Ronald Sutcliffe, who has attended all but one IAD convention since he was two years old; the Carl Barnds; and the Harold Kinkades representing the clubs. Mrs. Lynn Sutcliffe was mistress of ceremonies

After the honored couple were presented a plaque and an electric clock, a reception was held.

Death Takes Clyde Walker, Longtime Detroit President

Clyde Walker, 64, five times president of the Detroit Association of the Deaf and previously a leader in Akron and New York, died September 15 of cancer after a long illness. Funeral services were held at Harris Funeral Home. The Rev. James C. Ellerhorst officiated. Interment was in Evergreen Cemetery, Detroit.

Mr. Walker attended the Missouri and Oregon Schools and also Gallaudet College. During World War I, he left Gallaudet to work for Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. in Akron. He later spent 20 years in New York before moving to Detroit to work as a machinist. He retired in 1950 because of ill health. He was president of the DAD when it reached its peak during World War II. Survivors include his wife, Marguerite; a daughter; two sons; a stepson; and twelve grandchildren.



Random Jottings

By **Bernard Teitelbaum**

4014 Saline Street
Pittsburgh 17, Pennsylvania

Almost as soon as the mailman finished his rounds, a story of a hypothetical automobile collision involving a deaf man and a state legislator, published in the July 1960 issue of the PSAD (Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf) News ballooned into a rumor that a deaf motorist had been involved in an auto accident with the lieutenant governor of the State of Pennsylvania who wielded enormous power around the state legislature.

In his fury over the affair, he initiated—through a high-ranking legislator—a bill to deny auto driving privileges to all deaf people in the state, according to the rumor.

The rumor further stated that the services of two hearing men, adept in the sign language, had been retained to help block passage of the proposed bill. The names of the two men were given to this writer who had been in correspondence with one of them—Mr. Nathan Rubin of Philadelphia—on the subject of automobile insurance for the deaf.

The writer immediately wrote to Mr. Rubin and inquired into the veracity of the report that his services had been retained in the case. In his reply, by return mail, Mr. Rubin stated: "I would be the first to say that 'to have my name linked in defending the right of the deaf to drive would certainly have tremendous benefits in my behalf'; but be it as it may, I have no knowledge of this matter."

The story was written by Jack Maurer to promote a defense fund being raised in Pennsylvania. The story, naturally, was in light-face type. Very clearly in the first paragraph below the story, in bold face type, Mr. Maurer stated:

"NOTICE"

The above is an imaginary story. It is NOT true, but it easily CAN be true . . ." (The capitalization is Jack's.)

Careless handling of the article during the process of printing and makeup plus careless reading habits have given rise to a potentially ugly rumor which could result in untold embarrassment for all concerned. It is too early yet to gauge the full extent

of the rumor so recently started—the story had been out only a few weeks at the time of this writing. We dread to think of the proportions to which the rumor COULD snowball—it cannot be checked—it could easily eventually involve all our national leaders and legislators before it has run its course.

* * *

The above incident recalls a similar incident several years ago.

A rumor sprang up—nobody knows where—and spread like a fierce forest fire driven by a high wind—to the effect that the Reverend Warren M. Smaltz, Episcopal missionary to the deaf in Western Pennsylvania, had passed away. The effect was immediate and overwhelming. The "widow" was at once deluged with messages of sympathy and condolence.

Rev. Smaltz, very much alive, returned home from a trip at the peak of the deluge. It was said that he petulently asked if the "mourners" were not trying to "hurry him on."

Rev. Smaltz lived a year after this incident. We do not say it had any effect upon his eventual untimely demise—in fact we do not believe it did. We merely repeat the story here as we heard it at the time—that it caused agony and heartache to a man who was then giving his life to the service of the deaf.

* * *

From the above two incidents, it would appear the height of discretion and good judgment to check on reported tales—and for good measure, double check. There is no merit in giving wing to unsubstantiated rumors. All tales human will bear checking. There is no compelling reason, no compelling need to repeat unconfirmed stories. Great harm can be done to innocent persons and worthy causes when rumors are scattered to the winds.

It has been said: The speeding arrow may not be recalled.

We well remember the case, over 20 years ago, of a very good girl, a "day pupil" at a school for the deaf, who was seen accepting a ride with a motorist. The witness, a despicable, cheap busybody, spread a slurring remark

about the girl, which quickly ballooned and engulfed the whole school. It developed that the motorist was a near relative of the girl and had offered to drive her home!

Let us be more circumspect in handling "sensational" stories of all types, less eager to spread tales told us by "Someone who heard it from someone who got it from someone who . . ." Let us be less prone to inflict barbs, more ready to control our tongues—or fingers. Let's try it.

* * *

This writer is in the market for articles of general interest concerning the deaf, articles in the general press, magazines, etc.

For each article accepted, the writer will send 25 postcard-size manual alphabet cards which you can pass out to friends who might be interested. He will mention your name in his column (or not as you wish). The writer's address is at the head of this column. This offer holds only as long as the supply of cards lasts.

A word of caution: The cards cannot be sold—they are imprinted on the back: "Not To Be Sold."

Be sure your address is given plainly on or in your letter. Otherwise we will be unable to send you your cards.

The supply of cards is ample for the present.

* * *

Quite often one reads in the general press of fanciful relationships between individuals such as: Can a man also be his father's brother-in-law?

The above relationship is quite simply explained: Yes, by marrying his father's wife (his own step-mother's) sister.

Sometimes the relationship is more complicated and involved and the reasoning more protracted. And, one must follow the expositions very closely to understand the writer's drift.

We present a very simple relationship to the readers of THE SILENT WORKER, one that refers to many of them:

Can a man's wife also legally be his sister?

Each month many of us men refer to our wives as "Sister," and we have reason to think the wife refers to us as "Brother."

With the hints we have given you, we are sure you have guessed it: Yes, when a man and his wife are members of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf. Decorum at meetings requires that members refer to each other as "Brother" or "Sister."



The Legal Column

By Lowell J. Myers

Attorney at Law

Clubs for the Deaf

There are many different organizations and clubs for the deaf in Chicago.

There is the Chicago Club of the Deaf on Madison Street, in the heart of the city. There is the "Southtown Club of the Deaf" on Western Avenue, located on the south side of the city. There are Catholic organizations for the deaf located on Lincoln Avenue and on Ashland Avenue, a Jewish organization located on Touhy Avenue, a Baptist organization on Cicero Avenue, a Lutheran organization on Michigan Avenue and another on Springfield Avenue, an Episcopal organization on Wilson Avenue and another on Washington Street.

The National Fraternal Society of the Deaf has four different divisions in the city that meet on Madison Street and on Wabash Avenue. The Chicago Hearing Society meets on Washington Street. A group of young deaf people meet on Monroe Street. The deaf peddlers meet on Wilson Avenue. The "gay" gentlemen have their own meeting places on the north side. The Negro deaf meet on 47th Street.

There is a private fraternity of deaf men that meets at the homes of members. Likewise, there is a private sorority of deaf women. The Chicago Chapter of the Illinois Association of the Deaf meets each month. The deaf printers of Chicago have their own organization.

Then, there is the Chicago Deaf Men's Bowling League, the Chicago Deaf Girls' Bowling League, the Chicago Silent Dramatic Club, private sports clubs, and private poker clubs.

If my arithmetic is correct, there are at least 26 different organizations for the deaf in Chicago. There are probably a few more that we have omitted. Naturally, I do not belong to all of these organizations, but I do try to stop in occasionally and keep in touch with their various activities.

With all of these different clubs, you would think that every deaf person in the city would belong to at least one of these organizations; however, this is not true. A very large number of the deaf people who come

to me for help are persons who do not belong to any organization at all and that I have never met.

A great many deaf persons (especially those who are married and have families) are busy with their own affairs. They have a small circle of personal friends, and they get along fairly well in the "hearing" world. They do not belong to any deaf organizations, and they go to dances or parties sponsored by deaf organizations only a few times a year. To a large extent they are not interested in the "deaf" world and do not take part in it.

Even among the deaf organizations themselves, there is very little cooperation. Each group usually goes its own way, with little knowledge of

what the other groups are doing. In fact, I have spoken with many leaders of these organizations who did not even know that some of these other organizations existed at all.

This is rather unfortunate. Ever so often there are political matters and legal matters that affect all deaf persons, on which all the deaf should unite. Yet, a great many of the deaf do not belong to any organization and so cannot be reached. The number of deaf groups is so large and the cooperation between them is so poor that it is difficult to get them working together on any one project.

What is needed is a central clearing-house that would cover the entire city. At this central location would be a full list of all the deaf people in the city, a list of all clubs, a list of all interpreters, a list of all public and private charities that aid the deaf, a list of employers that hire deaf workers, deaf businessmen, and so forth.

For some time now, I have been accumulating a lot of this information at my office. When social workers, policemen, court officers, etc., need in-

HEY YOU!

Is this YOUR copy of The Silent Worker?

IF SO, CONGRATULATIONS.

If you're also a member of the NAD . . .

DOUBLE CONGRATULATIONS.

(It proves you are on the ball.)

IF NOT . . . WHY NOT?

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formation about the deaf of Chicago, they frequently come to me, and I am usually able to supply the information that they need. But it is a burden on me to have to run a public information service, and I have often wished that some organization or some government office would take over this activity.

However, until someone else takes over the job, it looks like I am stuck with it.

It is a pity that the deaf in Chicago do not unite more closely. If they did, they would have considerable political weight and could secure additional governmental services that they badly need.



QUESTIONS AND OPINIONS on *Parliamentary Procedure*

By Edwin M. Hazel

Qualified Parliamentarian

Member, the National Association of Parliamentarians.
and the Chicago Association of Parliamentarians

"We must plan with intelligence and imagination the course we are to take toward the kind of tomorrow we want."—ANON.

Q. May an auditor be a member of the executive committee or of the financial committee?—AGR.

A. Not recommended.

Q. Do I understand that a lost motion and one withdrawn are not recorded in the minutes?—RMCD.

A. Only main motions, points of order, and appeals should be recorded in the minutes, even if lost. All other lost or withdrawn motions are not usually recorded. There are seven essentials that should be entered in the minutes. See page 247, *Robert's Rules of Order*.

Q. May an amendment be laid on the table?—Club member.

A. No. An amendment cannot be separated from the motion it modifies. If a main motion is laid on the table, the pending amendment goes with it to the table.

Q. How long does a tabled motion exist if not taken from the table?

A. It exists until the close of the next meeting—but not longer than three months.

Q. Is an election legal if there is a mark on each ballot slip such as a secret code, figure, or letter in the corner or on the back of the paper?—FME.

A. No. It is the duty of the president to rule the election out of order and have new ballots made without markings. If he does not rule it out of order, call his attention to the circumstances at once.

Q. May a candidate speak against a

candidate?—RAS.

A. Yes, but in most organizations it would be considered in very poor taste. It is out of order to arraign the motives of a member. It is almost always best to confine public remarks concerning a candidate to his assets.

Q. When a mover has the floor, has he the right to appeal from the Chair's decision at the time the Chair rules him out of order for breach of decorum in debate, procedure, or the like?—Mrs. J.

A. Yes.

Q. Supposing the Chair rules a member who desires to debate on an undebatable motion out of order. Can an appeal be taken?

A. It seems that the appeal would probably be from the Chair's decision that the motion is undebatable. If so, an appeal would be in order. But if there is agreement on the undebatability of the pending motion, an appeal would not be in order. The member indicating a wish to debate really wants to suspend the rules to permit debate, and he should make such a motion. This motion would be in order, and after it is passed debate would be permitted.

Q. May a member who was absent for the first ballot vote on the second ballot?

A. Yes.

Q. Must members be present at a meeting to vote or elect?

A. Yes, unless there is specific provision for absentee voting.

Q. May the Chair call for a ballot vote without a motion to that effect?

A. No, but he may suggest that such a motion be made.

Q. Members who are in arrears

with their dues cannot vote. Are they counted in determining a quorum?

A. No.

Q. May a member debate twice on the same question?

A. No, not until everyone else has had his chance. If no one cares to claim the floor, he may again debate but not more than twice without the consent of the assembly.

Q. May a debator (speaker) be limited to two minutes in debate on a question?

A. Yes. Say, "I move that the debate be limited to two minutes on the question." But this motion to limit is undebatable and requires a 2/3 vote.

Q. If a member does not care to vote on a matter when an exact quorum is present, is the motion legally carried?

A. Yes, because a quorum was present.

True or False

(Answers on page 26)

TF 1. Election by acclamation is excusable **only** in a **political** convention, **not** in a deliberative body. But if in a deliberative body (club, society, association; church, or the like) elections have been by acclamation for a long time, they are invalid, even though the bylaws require election by **ballot**.

TF 2. Since I am the president of our state association, I have full power to decide anything, whether or not members may like it.—GR

TF 3. The president may debate from his station.

TF 4. The secretary may make a motion and vote.

TF 5. The Chair should avoid speaking in the first person, i.e., "I," "My," or "Me."

TF 6. The secretary has **no** authority to destroy records given into his custody.

TF 7. A meeting may be called back after it has officially adjourned.

TF 8. The president can authorize a committee to approve the minutes of a meeting.

TF 9. An organization may make motions or resolutions that are contrary to the bylaws.

TF 10. If a delegate is unable to attend a convention and his organization has no alternate delegate, the president automatically has power to replace the delegate.



Geraldine Fail

Swinging round the nation



Harriett B. Votaw

The News Editor is Mrs. Geraldine Fail, 851 West 19th Street, Long Beach 6, California.

Assistant News Editor is Mrs. Harriett B. Votaw, 2778 South Xavier Street, Denver 19, Colorado.

Correspondents should send their news to the Assistant News Editor serving their states.

Information about births, deaths, marriages, engagements, and social activities should be mailed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR NEWS IS THE
15th OF EACH MONTH

MISSOURI . . .

The writer forgot to mention Rufus Perkins in the last issue. He drove to Alexandria, Louisiana, to visit his mother and brothers and sisters on his vacation. He also attended the NAD Convention. Rufus had some car trouble near Olathe as he returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Dowdy spent the whole week at the NAD Convention. Their story was written up in the Dallas papers. Mr. and Mrs. Dowdy are a deaf and blind couple.

Mrs. Hazel Stanfill has been a patient at St. Mary's Hospital since August 1. She underwent a major operation on August 4 and will have another operation soon. Mrs. Victor Brunke of Shawnee is her "nurse." Mr. and Mrs. Brunke had a week's vacation during August and went to Cleveland to visit their son and his family.

Andrew Garrett has been in Research Hospital for observation since August 11. Andy is 73 years old.

KANSAS . . .

Raymond Hampton of Atchison, Kansas, and Shirley Anderson of St. Paul, Minnesota, announced their engagement on August 5. Shirley spent a few days as a guest of Betty Baird.

Floyd Large spent his vacation in New Mexico and Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. George Steinhauer of Leavenworth, Kansas, have announced the engagement of their daughter Patsy to a soldier.

The Olathe ladies were hostesses at a bridal shower for Mrs. Larry Stewart (nee Shirley Hanrahan) of Jacksonville, Illinois, August 3 at the KSD Student Center. The party was a belated bridal shower. Larry and Shirley enjoyed their visit in Olathe.

In July, Clarence Johnson's father passed away. During the summer Ralph Carpenter's mother also died.

On August 11, Harry D. Kahn, father of Mrs. Leonard Dowdy (nee Betty Kahn), passed away from a heart attack. On August 17, Mrs. Lillian McLaughlin of Leavenworth and Olathe

passed away at the age of 72.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Baker and family and Mr. and Mrs. Danny Baker have moved to Pittsburg, Kansas. Both Bakers returned to their old jobs. Robert works at a furniture shop while Danny works at a bakery.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lombardo (nee Lois McGlynn) announce the birth of a boy on August 9 whom they have named John Richard, in honor of Lois' father and Jim's brother. We think he is named after both nominees for President!

Georgetta and Erlene Graybill, along with their brothers and sisters, accompanied their parents to Denver for the weekend of August 26. The Alex Pavalkos and the Herb Votaws entertained the group with a barbecued chicken supper at the Lookout Mountain cabin of the Votaws.

Mrs. Michael Scribner (nee Margie Nolte) was honored at a baby shower on August 12 at the home of Mrs. Bill Thompson.

Mrs. Lena Hetzler of Youngstown, Ohio, was in Kansas during August visiting relatives in Pittsburg and the Albert Stacks in Olathe.

FLORIDA . . .

As Hurricane Donna roared inland on September 10, Tampa's WFLA-TV drafted Ray Carter, president of the Tampa Club of the Deaf, to interpret in signs the weather reports given at 15-30 minutes intervals. His stint lasted from 10:00 a.m. Saturday until 2:00 a.m. Sunday. Donna veered a wee bit east and barely missed the Greater Tampa area as it sloughed through eastern Hillsboro County.

WFLA-TV was deluged with phone calls and letters after Ray's relaying of weather reports. The laudatory messages are still coming in weeks afterwards. One result is that the station is in the process of arranging a news spot for the West Coast deaf TV viewers.

On September 17, after a week's delay occasioned by the hurricane, the Tampa Club held an open house with 87 deaf adults and 11 children on hand. The recent storm was the main topic of conversation. William Peace, president of the Florida Association of the Deaf, spoke briefly before returning to his home in Orlando.

The Triplets, the Wheelers, and the Elkeses are celebrating new arrivals in their respective households. Word has been received that former Tampans, the E. Clements, now living in Jacksonville, Illinois, have an addition to their family.

W. H. Woods, Sr., and Ray Carter have launched the "West Coast News," a monthly publication devoted to the

doings of the deaf in that section of Florida. Numerous out-of-state subscribers have already been enrolled.

A Halloween costume party is set for October 22 at the Tampa Club with Howard Seger chairman of the event.

COLORADO . . .

Rev. and Mrs. Homer E. Grace took a short vacation in August, first stopping at Omaha where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Cuscaden and then on to the Iowa Association of the Deaf convention in Waterloo. Mrs. Grace met many of her former schoolmates and had a grand time. After the convention the Graces went to Minneapolis where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon L. Allen.

Robert V. Edwards spent his August vacation mostly in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, with his mother. He did spend a week in Canistota, South Dakota, with the Leonard Ortmans and attended the MAAD Softball Tournament in Minneapolis.

The Fred Schmidts and the Don Warnicks traveled in the Warnicks' station wagon to the MAAD Tournament. They stopped at the Ortmans' residence in Canistota for the night. After the tourney, from which Denver emerged fifth, they drove up to Northern Minnesota and stopped at Bemidji and viewed the Paul Bunyan monument. Their trip back to Denver took them through North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

Melvin Haptonstall and Tony Quintana of Colorado Springs accompanied the Denverites to the tourney. The Bill Frasers and the John Buckmasters took their vacation at that time and stopped to visit Nancy's folks in South Dakota before going to Minneapolis.

The 1961 MAAD Softball Tournament will be held in Denver over the Labor Day weekend.

The Dick Andersons had the Dean Vanattas of Wichita as their guests during August. The George Harms accompanied the Vanattas to Denver and then stayed with relatives.

David Anthony spent his vacation in Salt Lake City and Yellowstone Park. In Yellowstone Park he visited Dorothy Miles, an English student at Gallaudet who was working there during the summer. Dorothy accompanied him back to Denver to meet some of her friends and then embarked for her senior year at Gallaudet.

The Loren Elstads and three sons spent their two-week vacation with the elder Elstads at Devils Lake, North Dakota, on the farm.

The Herb Votaws took a 3817-mile trip this time—their first stop was in Omaha where they were the guests of the Scott Cuscadens, and they visited both the Nebraska and Iowa Schools. Two days were spent in Glen Ellyn (near Chicago) with the James Jacks. The rest of the trip consisted of a visit to the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village at Dearborn, Michigan, and a tour through Ontario, Canada, and a visit to Niagara Falls. The remaining five days of their vacation was spent in Kansas City with

Harriett's folks.

Jacques Amiel was hospitalized for 11 days and on his release took a plane to St. Petersburg, Florida, where he will stay with his brother.

Melvin Horton and James Spatz, of Omaha, stopped over in Denver the weekend of September 17 to visit friends. They were going to the mountains for some fishing.

The first large social in the new hall of the Silent Athletic Club took place on September 17 when a spaghetti dinner was served. Mrs. DeSanits, mother of Mrs. Richard O'Toole, supervised the cooking with the help of Eva Fraser, Helga Fraser, Emilia O'Toole, and Nancy Buckmaster. A record crowd attended to make this dinner a big success.

Warren Neal and Susan McFarland will be married on October 8 in Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Faltermeier and baby daughter have moved back to Denver after nearly a year in Torrington, Wyoming. Welcome back!

The Fred Schmidts have acquired a miniature French poodle which they have named Gigi. The pup is only seven weeks old and was the center of attention at the Schmidt home on September 16 when the Birthday Club met there.

WASHINGTON, D. C. . . .

A baby shower was given for Beatrice Burke out on the lawn in front of Denison House at Gallaudet College on September 11. The hostesses were Agnes Dunn, Hazel Kundert, and Alice Hagemeyer. Refreshments of sherbet punch and cookies were served. She got many gifts that will be useful for the little blessing due in October.

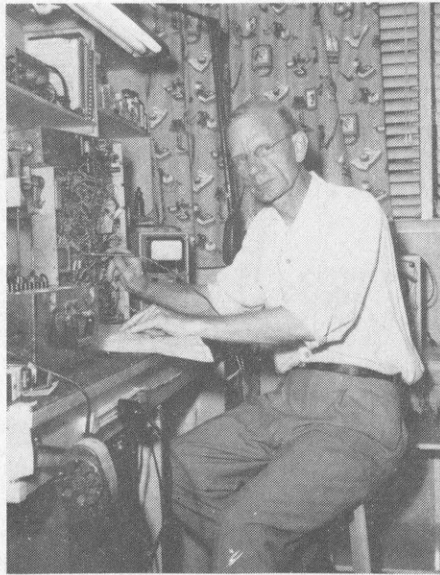
Miss Jo Whiting resigned from her job at National Geographic Society to accept a position as a teacher at the Illinois School for the Deaf. We regret to see her leave and hope she will like her new job.

When one leaves, another returns, as in the case of Journeyman Printer Steven Kugel who has been making tracks from coast to coast and finally, after two years, has returned to D. C. His old friends are very glad to see him back in the fold.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Stewart and son have moved from California. Wilbert hopes to re-enter Gallaudet College next year. He is at present employed by Vitro as a machinist, and his wife is working for the National Geographic Society.

Six years ago, Carl Schroeder came to the USA from Holland. Later on his wife, Linda, and three children joined him. He applied for citizenship papers after residing in America five years, and last May he went to Baltimore to take the test and receive them. A baby girl was born to them here on September 12 and was named Patricia Janet.

Mr. and Mrs. Rhulin Thomas motor-ed to Tulsa, Oklahoma, and on to Waco, Texas, and back, visiting friends along the way. They had a wonderful four-week vacation.



A recent number of "Personnel Panorama," U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey magazine, carried a story about Leonard Lau and his TV repair business. Mr. Lau has been a negative engraver for the government for eight years. He has a basement shop in his Bethesda, Maryland, home

Things are picking up at the DCCD with the coming play and Doug Burke busy putting the actors, Jerry Jordan, Carol Rush, Joe Broz, and Fred Schreiber through their paces while Jack Wright, David Burton, Louis Val, and Howard Haines unconcernedly rig the stage around them. The scene looks something like one lifted wholesale from the Three Stooges on TV . . . The deaf contingent at the GPO added one more—Fred Schreiber—and reports are that Walter Ailstock and Bob White will soon swell the total . . . Carol Rush is set to chairman the DCCD Halloween Party and rumor has it that she plans a real spooky affair . . . The new Woman's Guild at the DCCD is reported to be planning to start off with a bang, and they will tackle the biggest headache the club has had since Elmore Bernsdorf and Leonard Lau gave it up—the kitchen. By the time you read this the ladies should be in full charge of the eating department, so next time you visit the club—bring your appetite . . . A whale of a surprise party was held for the William Grinnells of Garrett Park at Bonat's on October 1 in honor of their 25th wedding anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Alitzer masterminded the affair, and guests included the Wurde-mans, Fletcher-Smiths, Cohens, Carrs, Blooms of New Jersey, and friends from Rhode Island and Pennsylvania. They received some lovely gifts, cash, and were very surprised to see the large gathering in their honor. We wish them another happy 25 years so it can be repeated on their Golden Anniversary!

Pat Hoberman, daughter-in-law of President and Mrs. Irving Hoberman gave birth to a son on September 2

weighing 6 lb. 9 oz. . . . Barbara Dickenson has returned to the District from vacationing with her parents for the summer. She is sporting a nice tan . . . Mr. and Mrs. Gervais Neale invited Mr. and Mrs. Hoberman and their daughter, Frances, to a fishing party at Deale, Maryland on August 28. They caught four perch and 36 spots in two hours. . . . Anne Carpenter and Fred Poole were married on August 13. . . . New members added to the DCCD in August were Charles Lowe and Miss Margaret Sprinkel of Richmond, Virginia. . . . Mrs. Gervais Neale switched jobs and is now employed as an addressograph operator. . . . The entire second floor of the club has been repainted by our own hard working Bob Merriman and Louis Val, and the new color scheme is a joy to behold. . . . Richard and Dorothy Caswell became a two-baby family on September 9 with another girl.

Much if not all of this is borrowed from the DEE CEE EYES that is fast becoming one of the most successful little papers in deafdom. We are getting subscribers from coast to coast and in between coasts as well. The melting pot that holds so many fond memories for friends scattered all over the country is simply seething with activity and shouting it through their little bugle . . . THE DEE SEE EYES. Editor Fred Schreiber is at the helm and welcomes all news, all advertisements, and ALL subscribers. His blue pencil is working like mad to extend, to cut, and mostly to improve the little paper so that it will cover all local activities and when space permits, outside ones as well. Best of all, it is only one buck a year . . . just one dollar puts you on the subscription list . . . and you're up to date on all the current and forthcoming events in the metropolitan area. Just mail your dollar to Ronald Sutcliffe, Business Manager, The Publications Guild, District of Columbia Club of the Deaf, 911 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington 4, D. C. . . . and you won't be sorry!

CALIFORNIA . . .

As predicted, the 21st Biennial Convention of the California Association of the Deaf held at San Diego September 1-5 was a complete sellout, and the number of people registering far outnumbered that of any CAD convention in the past couple of decades. All business sessions were well attended despite the nearby attractions of the Del Mar racetrack and TiJuana in Old Mexico, and the conclave got excellent newspaper and TV coverage with reporters and photographers swarming all over the place. Truth to tell, much of the success of the convention, at least the attendance, can be laid to the extensive advertising done by the San Diego committee prior to the convention.

Popular Herb Schreiber was re-elected president for another term by a landslide vote. Herb's supporters went all out to see that he remained in office with the help of dozens of banners, balloons with HERB stamped on them, and several hundred attrac-



Herb Schreiber of Los Angeles and the beautiful Miss Maelstrom II in which Herb, Loel and their two teenagers, Nancy and Ken, take to nearby lakes and water-skiing almost every weekend when Herb is not tied up with his duties as president of the California Association.

tive lapel pins which served to arouse the curiosity of numerous San Diego citizens. Larry Newman of Riverside also won re-election to the vice presidency by a good margin whilst Alex Brogan was elected second vice president. Caroline Burnes was elected executive secretary for another term, and Laura Kowalewski is the new recording secretary. Hal Ramger will serve another term as treasurer. All three were elected by acclamation. New members of the Board of Directors are Bill White of Bakersfield, Ray Stallo of Colton, and Toivo Lindholm of Riverside. Holdovers for another two years are Byron B. Burnes, Geraldine Fail, and Clyde Houze.

Chairman Marvin Thompson was a most happy fella, and Geraldine Fail presented him with a beautiful plaque at the banquet Saturday evening upon behalf of the members of the San Diego committee. We must not forget to praise interpreter Verda Law as well as Nancy Schreiber, daughter of Herb and Loel, and the Thompsons' daughter Carolyn, as well as Patsy Petek, daughter of the Edward Peteks for their assistance to reporters and in making phone calls.

The 1962 convention will be held up in San Jose. Wendell Wildmon and Arthur Jatta were on hand to study the San Diego committee's methods, and folks are already looking forward to San Jose in '62. The Long Beach delegation came laden with banners, lapel tags, orange blossoms, and an official invitation from Mayor Wade to convene in Long Beach in 1964, which was readily accepted. Four years seems like a long, long time, but the Long Beach Chapter met September 17 to make plans and elect Geraldine Fail chairman for '64; however, for the next two years we'll be flag-waving for San Jose in '62. We expect to live for a long, long time, you betcha!

William H. Hoffman of Lindsay never misses a CAD convention and

was in San Diego for all the sessions. William had just returned from a trip to Washington, D. C., where he was the guest of his brother, Congressman Claire Hoffman of Michigan. He visited the Capitol where he saw his brother in action on the floor and toured places of historical interest. William is employed in the composing room of the Lindsay Gazette so naturally he asked to be conducted through the Government Printing Office, the largest printing plant in the world. He also visited Gallaudet College and then took his first plane ride from Washington, D. C., to Michigan where he visited his former home in Allegan and friends in Flint, Detroit, Grand Rapids, and in Chicago. It was Williams first trip east in 11 years, and he enjoys reliving every moment of it.

The Hal Ramgers of Oakland left home a week before the CAD convention opened and stopped over at the Fail home in Long Beach whilst visiting Disneyland and Marineland. They went as far south as TiJuana and Ensenada in Old Mexico where they spent a couple of days resting up in preparation for the convention. September 1 found them happily at work at the registration table where they signed up CAD members from early morning until late at night. Then, on Monday (Labor Day), Hal and Cato took off bright and early for the long drive north to Oakland and home, stopping enroute to visit Lil and Bob Skinner in Gardena.

Walter and Isabel Lester, Betsy Howson, Genevieve Sink, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bruns, all of Oakland and Berkeley, were visitors to the Long Beach Club the evening of September 10 enroute home from the San Diego convention. 'Tis sorry we are that we missed them that evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Luna of Lynwood announce the birth of a third child, Jennie Theresa, born August 22 at St. Francis Hospital. The Lunas

have a daughter just approaching school age and a three-year-old boy. The Elmer Yorks of Fowler welcomed two grandchildren within a month during the summer. Their oldest daughter, Judy, presented them with a grandson, Stephen Ivan, August 6 and daughter Mary delighted them with a granddaughter, Denis Marie, on September 5. Now we know why Elmer and Evelyn didn't make it to the CAD convention—they couldn't tear themselves away from the new babies!

In SouCal during September were Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Sullivan of Las Vegas and Harry Jacobs of Oakland. The Sullivans came out for the convention, and Harry came down to spend a week with various friends in the Los Angeles vicinity. A dip in the pool at the Fail home was first on the agenda, and dinner at The Reef and a visit to the Long Beach Club took up most of the first few days. Harry also visited the DeMartini home in Monterey Park for a splash in the pool and visited friends in Riverside, spending most of his visit with good friends Morris and Anna Fahr in the San Fernando Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Prubeck of Anaheim were feted on their 40th wedding anniversary August 28. Planning the gathering which drew a large group of Prubecks' close friends were Mesdames Eddie Brinkman, Roy A. Kelly, and Henry Tiemens.

Catherine Terry Van Gorder, daughter of Howard L. Terry of Los Angeles, passed away August 22 in a hospital at Palo Alto, California. A '24 graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, Catherine was 58 at the time of her death, which was attributed to bone cancer. She is survived by her husband, Ellis, three children, four grandchildren, and two brothers in addition to her father, Howard, a resident of the California Home for the Aged Deaf. Our deepest sympathy is extended to the bereaved family.

Cancer has taken the life of many of our friends during the past summer. Mrs. Wilma Reid of Los Angeles died after a long illness in August, and Mrs. Clarence Yarger of Paramount died August 20 following a long bout in the hospital.

Bill Siebert, 41, of Long Beach took his own life September 11. No reason was given for the suicide, and friends were stunned. Bill was active back in 1949 when the Long Beach Club was organized and was always friendly and cheerful, giving no indication that he was despondent or unhappy. The body was taken to White's Funeral Home in nearby Bellflower, where funeral services were held September 16. Bill is survived by three sisters and a half-brother.

Caroline Skedsmo and Lillian Quartermus have returned to their studies at Gallaudet after spending the summer at home in SouCal. Billy Ash, a '60 graduate of the Berkeley School, has also gone east to enroll in the preparatory class at Gallaudet. All three of them took in the CAD convention at San Diego.



Mr. and Mrs. John G. O'Brien, of Salem, Oregon, celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary on August 14, 1960.

NEW YORK . . .

Few New Yorkers and New Jerseyites were able to take in the National Convention of the Jewish Deaf August 10-13. Anna Plapinger of New York got the surprise of her life when honored by a "This Is Your Life" program. She listened to Reba and Nathan Schwartz, Mrs. Lena Peters, and Mrs. Vera Berzon recall outstanding moments of her life. Anna received a beautiful copper scroll embossed on wood, a plaque given by the Chicago HAD for her untiring work for the New York HAD and the NCJD. The convention itself was very successful with all programs and events well planned. Jane Becker, Lillian Berke, and Marion Schlessinger, representing the New York HAD, gave a skit, and Reba Schwartz of the Sisterhood of the New York HAD entertained with a pantomime number. Attending from this area were Mollie Fink, Sadie Abrams, Mrs. Philip Hanover, William Schurman, Joe Hines, Sol Levy, Anna Werner, Ida Jason, Hillary Ainbender, Lois Milroth, and many others whose names we cannot recall.

NEW ENGLAND . . .

A small group of Vermont deaf met at Bradbury State Park for an all-day outing on Sunday, August 14. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Barrows of Weston were in charge of arrangements.

Births: a daughter to the Anthony Prester, Jr., Dorchester, Massachusetts, August 7; a son to the Roger LeBeaus, Burlington, Vermont, August 9; a son to the Paul Arels, Hartford, Connecticut; a daughter to the Bill Hoagues of California, September 13.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Cutts and Sally Dow visited the Hannah Dustin Memorial at Penacook, New Hampshire, on a recent Sunday drive. By the way, Hannah was Sally's Grandfather Dow's grandmother's great aunt.

Captioned Films for the Deaf

Film Fare

Cancellation of Captioned Film bookings for the months of September and October on promised new films is reported to be due principally to hold-ups in the captioning laboratory where titles are etched on the films. The story is that the company, which has an exclusive process, is swamped with work on 16mm films intended for use by South American TV. Brazil is an especially big user. According to captioning laboratory bigwigs, the law down there has been changed and will require all work on export films to be done in Brazil after January 1. If this is the case, it will probably ease the situation here so that deliveries will be much more prompt. It now takes as much as six months to get captions put on. Add to this the time for writing and editing, and the situation is all but hopeless.

The film "Beyond Silence" about Gallaudet College and commented on here last month has turned out to be a real champ among documentaries. At the Venice Film Festival in September it won first honors in competition with 242 factual films from all over the world. Again in the Union of South Africa competition it won a bronze medal and at Edinburgh, Scotland, got honorable mention. Low bow to all who took part in the production including the Milner-Fenwick Laboratories of Baltimore who did the technical work.

A film that is coming soon to tickle the oldsters is "The Golden Age of Comedy." This is a group of clips from old silent movies. To hasten processing, a few captions to identify leading characters will be spliced in. The action, of which there is plenty, will be relied on to carry the story, of which naturally there is little. Leading buffoons of the silents in some of their choice routines make this a really hilarious number. Will Rogers, Laurel and Hardy, Harry Langdon, Ben Turpin, and a host of others produce a laugh riot throughout this hour-long show.

This picture and three foreign films with English captions will go into circulation early in November to fill

a part of the void resulting from dragging deliveries mentioned above. Later, the titles will be announced for additional regular bookings.

Department of Agriculture Film Service which handles shipping of captioned films has an urgent request. Be sure you have a takeup reel big enough to hold the film. Be sure, also that it is in good condition, not all bent up like an old hat rescued out of somebody's rag bag. But, if a bent reel is all you have, then please rewind the film back onto the Captioned Film reel which came to you. Otherwise the inspector has a triple rewinding job. This makes more work for him and results in an extra charge to Captioned Films. They suggest that if you have a problem on this, write to Captioned Films for the Deaf, Washington 25, D. C.

Ralph Churchill, a Dallas, Texas, lawyer, who is active with a Baptist church group of the deaf in that city, has been getting some nice newspaper publicity about captioned film showings before that group. Publicity of this kind probably helps attendance and is of importance in helping make the public aware of the deaf and their interests. Why not try it in your city?

All captioned films are loaned with the understanding that they will not be shown in any place where admission is charged. This is a part of the contracts under which films are leased by producers to the Government and must be followed by every group using the films. Violation of this rule could cause supply of films to be cut off and wreck the program. So, please be careful.

The request published in this department asking for volunteers to evaluate films has been answered by a few thoughtful people. Their services will be used as the program grows. Several have already contributed their assistance. Names of these volunteers will appear in a later issue. It would be nice if a longer list were available. A letter would take only a few minutes and a four-cent stamp. Why not join the fun? See address above.

SPORTING AROUND

With Art Kruger

Another football season is at hand—to capture our fancy as it has done for long years past. In many respects it could prove to be the most eventful one ever.

By the way, be prepared to read our 25th Annual Football Story which will be in the February edition of this magazine by renewing your subscription to *THE SILENT WORKER*. If we are to provide adequate sports coverage of the sort we desire, circulation must go up considerably.



ART KRUGER

INTERNATIONAL GAMES COMMITTEEMEN MAKE INSPECTION TRIP TO EUROPE

S. Robey Burns and Max Friedman, members of the U. S. International Games for the Deaf Committee, toured Europe last summer on a combination business and pleasure trip. Robey stretched his vacation over two months, going as far north as Helsinki and Leningrad and as far south as Rome, where he took in the opening ceremonies of the recent Olympic Games. He went behind the Iron Curtain at Berlin and crossed Communist Germany and Poland to get to Leningrad. Max, not quite so footloose and fancy free, had to limit his tour to a little less than three weeks.

The travelers went over much of the route of the projected AAAD tour to the World Games for the Deaf to be held in Helsinki, August 6-10, next year, checking on the distances between stops, hotels, restaurants, and such travel arrangements to be sure that all would be satisfactory down to the smallest detail. They found everything even better than they had expected. An account of the journey would make a feature story in itself, but space allows only for the essentials here.

The trip got off to an auspicious start with Paul Held, his brother, and his secretary, Mrs. Johnson, on hand at the O'Hare Airport in Chicago to see them off on a Lufthansa Boeing

707 Jet on June 29. They found that the best seats in their section had been reserved for them so it did not matter that Celia and Lenny Warshawsky's steak dinner in their new home in Skokie kept them so long that they just made it to the plane on time. As an example of the Held Travel Bureau's fine attention to details, Mr. Ernest Held, father of Paul, and an assistant were on hand in Frankfurt to greet the travelers when they landed. They took personal charge of the baggage and sped it through German customs without a piece being opened and only a question or two from the inspector. And that was the way it was to be at every western European border—just a glance at passports, a question or two on the baggage, and that was that. Tourists are made welcome everywhere.

As tour director, Max was most concerned with the class and conditions of the hotels to be used. European hotels are not to be judged by the same standards as we judge American hotels. In the United States a room with a bath is taken as a matter of course whereas in Europe not even the deluxe hotels have a bath for every room. On the other hand American hotels cannot compare with their European counterparts in cleanliness, courtesy, and promptness of service. Everywhere the travelers stopped they found their rooms light, airy, and spotless and the beds clean and comfortable although one does occasionally miss an American box spring and mattress. A ring would bring room service immediately, and there never was any trouble about making requests understood. So it can be seen that in some ways European hotels are superior to those in America.

Max, overseas for the first time, was overwhelmed by some of the things he saw, particularly in the Alps of southern Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. Those travel folders do not exaggerate. There simply are not words to describe the grandeur of those brooding Alpine peaks which loom up over you. All of Switzerland seems to be set in carefully tended parks with no home too small or too poor for a gaily flowered window box. Wildflowers grow everywhere along

the roadside, and the railway right of way, and Max does not think there is a discarded beer can or scrap of paper to mar the scenery anywhere in the entire Alps.

Mr. Gerhard Falke, a representative of the Wolters Travel Bureau which is arranging the European leg of the tour, met the travelers in Brussels and certain details were gone over. A hotel or two will be changed for others better located; assurances were given that only the latest and most comfortable buses will be used and that there would be ample baggage compartments so that no big pieces of luggage need be carried inside the bus; arrangements will be made for a master menu so that the meals will not be repetitious. Mr. Falke will come to the United States in the fall, and any further details that need it will be ironed out.

This was Robey's tenth trip overseas, and he has a wide circle of European friends, many with cars. Yes, the deaf are permitted to drive cars in most European countries now. In nearly every one of the cities there were friends on hand to greet the travelers and show them around. Gatherings invariably called for opening bottles of wine or champagne or drawing long draughts of native brews. Under such circumstances the generous supply of American cigars and cigarettes the pair had packed along didn't last very long. European hospitality is overwhelming. It seems that nothing is too good for Americans.

Certain little but meaningful things stand out in the treatment accorded the travelers which lead one to conclude that you cannot believe everything you hear about Americans not being welcome in Europe. In Frankfurt, when the clerk learned that the travelers were catching an early morning bus, a breakfast tray was brought to their room without a request having been made. In Rudesheim the headwaiter in a beer cellar sat with the party to translate the menu and see that a very good meal was set before them. In Munich, at a gathering of deaf people in a beer hall, there was a torrid yet friendly discussion on the merits and demerits of Nazism with, surprisingly, a majority of the Germans turning out to be anti-Nazi and anti-Hitler. In Innsbruck the lady hotel clerk insisted on showing several rooms until the pair decided on one with a flower-boxed porch and a magnificent view of snow-capped peaks. In Austria a



This photograph was taken on the arrival in Frankfurt, Germany, June 30, 1960, of Max Friedman, tour director, and S. Robey Burns, chairman, of the U. S. International Games for the Deaf Committee. The gentleman in the middle of the picture is Ernest Held, Sr., of Held Travel Bureau of Chicago. Friedman and Burns made an inspection trip over the proposed route of 1961 AAAD tour and looked over the athletic facilities at Duisburg, Germany, where the USA squad will prepare for the Helsinki Games. They were presented with airlift tickets round-trip via Lufthansa Airlines to Europe through the generosity of Paul Held and the Held Travel Bureau, so they used this opportunity to make this inspection trip.

very attractive blonde university co-ed practiced her school-book English on the travelers on a two-hour train ride. In Lausanne the hotel manager himself made a telephone call for his guests and then would not hear of them taking a taxi to meet their friends. He drove them in his own car and drove them again a second time when he spotted the pair at dinner in his hotel. In a Paris restaurant an Englishman sitting next to the two deaf Americans turned out to have some

proficiency in signs, as did a taxi driver who put down his flag to pass the time of day with them. In Amsterdam, Max found a belt he had purchased too big and brought it back the next day. The clerk cheerfully exchanged it even though the wrapping had been broken. On his departure from Frankfurt for New York Max received a cheery and appreciated sendoff he hadn't expected. A hearty slap on the back turned out to come from a young Indian student whose acquaintance he

had made the evening before in a restaurant. And then, on the flight back, he found himself surrounded by a party of young people from Thailand coming to this country to study. They were full of questions on the country they were coming to, apprehensions brought on by reading of the sensational but by no means typical Americans—Little Rock, the Ku Klux Klan, and others of our radical fringe.

Max reported that he and Robey also visited our training base in Duisburg, Germany. Max said it is a dream place, far beyond his wildest expectations, and our coaches, if not athletes, are going to be delighted. Our athletes might find fault in that as the camp is pretty far from town, but we don't expect our coaches will mind that too much. It is a collection of buildings of brick, tile, and glass, and Max said we've nothing like it in America. Except for such American sports as baseball and football, they have facilities for everything. Name it, and they've got it, from crew to ping pong. The chefs will prepare menus to meet our wishes. All for a few cents more than \$3.00 a head a day!

For Max's part, he's happy in our choice of Held and Wolters. By some good fortune Max and Robey checked into their Brussels hotel the same time as a busload of tourists did. One of them, a white haired old gent, walked up to Robey and Max and started conversing in pretty fluent signs. That gent said he'd learned in Philadelphia years before. Well, it turned out that he was on a Wolters Tour, that the party was made up of schoolteachers. Max got a good look at their bus and said it was the best. Robey asked the old fellow about the arrangements, and he said they were good, and he had good words for Wolters. Since that group stopped at the same hotel we will be using, it stands to reason we will have a similar tour, and if a discriminating bunch of teachers likes the arrangements Wolters made for them wouldn't our people also like them?

So, if you're going to Europe next year and attend the forthcoming IX International Games for the Deaf at Helsinki, Finland, August 6-10, 1961, better make arrangements with our tour director MAX FRIEDMAN, 3861 Sedgwick Avenue, New York 63, N. Y., and you no doubt will be satisfied.

Meet John O. Clark

He is hell-on-wheels when it comes to collecting the \$\$\$ for our International Games for the Deaf Fund. He

certainly has collected more than anyone else, and if we had just 250 friends like him we no doubt could get some \$200,000 for our Fund.

John and his wife Barbara live in Binghampton, New York, with their 15-year-old son Gordon. John owns a home there and also a cottage in Forest Lake, Pennsylvania, and he is a compositor for The Binghampton Press. All of this keeps him extremely busy, but in spite of this John has worked long and hard and has to date on his own raised \$457.00 for our Fund. This should be a challenge to the rest of you to do your share if the necessary goal of \$100,000 is to be reached. Say, how about you being one of those 250 friends? If interested, write us and we will supply you with receipt books. Our address is 24001 Archwood Street, Canoga Park, California.

We met John and his wife back in the summer of 1957 as they were among those attending the VIII International Games for the Deaf held at Milan, Italy. They will go over there again next year to attend the Helsinki Games. And if you're going there, too, we would be happy to have you meet our ace solicitor, JOHN O. CLARK.

Thrills Are Good for You

Go ahead and ride that roller coaster.

Race that sports car or motorcycle. Read that murder mystery. Play football. Watch thrilling games.

Thrills are good for you, according to Dr. Alvin Marks of Los Angeles State College, who believes:

"Without some tensions, like those induced by thrills, there is no motivation. And without motivation a person is dead—psychologically speaking."

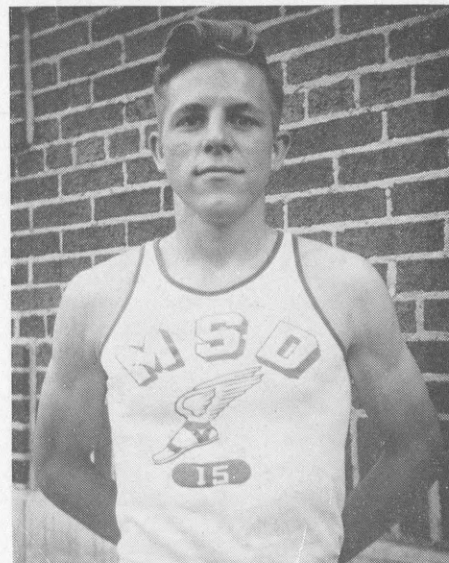
The former psychology professor, now dean of counseling and testing, continued:

"Research shows that a certain amount of anxiety is necessary to do a good job. School studies, for instance, demonstrate that students who don't worry about their examinations don't do as well on their tests as the worriers with similar IQs."

(There is a point of no return, Dr. Marks admitted. When the student becomes so overanxious, he cannot function properly.)

To this psychologist, the craving for unusual experiences is more a function of being bored than any other simple factor.

"Generally speaking, the duller the individual's job, the more he will seek thrills, if only vicarious thrills. The man who works 16 hours a day at a stimulating job rarely seeks to fill his



Robert Scriptor, of Michigan School for the Deaf, won the State Class D half mile crown with the fine time of 2:05.2 last spring and has been listed as one of the nation's outstanding deaf prep tracksters.

leisure with daredevil adventures."

Defining thrills as "stimuli which produce automatic changes in the nervous system," Dr. Marks pointed out that something which thrills one person may have no effect on another.

"Some persons thrive on tragedy. Others get a thrill out of crying. The degree to which an experience is out of balance or unusual to that particular individual determines its thrill impact."

Similarly, he added, every person has a different thrill threshold. One roller-coaster ride is enough for some. Others demand the excitement of several scream-filled trips.

Dr. Marks said the child who deliberately defies his parents, even though he knows he'll be punished, is looking for tension whether he realizes it or not.

"To him any thrill, even if it's negative is better than none at all."

The same negative principle applies, according to the psychologist, to persons who intentionally put themselves in vulnerable situations where others are likely to take advantage of them or holler at them.

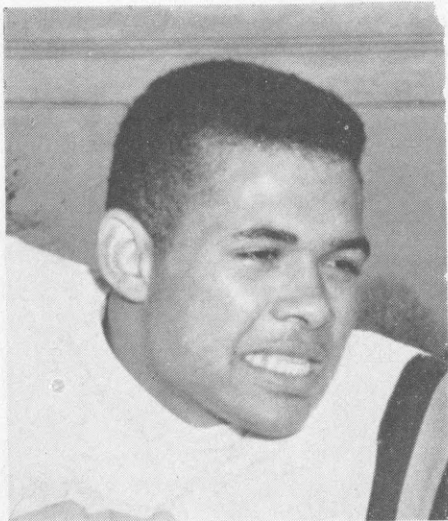
"It's like the guy who challenges someone to hit him. He gets what he asks for—and then he gets angry."

Children should not be protected from tension or thrill-evoking circumstances, Dr. Marks believes.

"The child who is shielded from all forms of stress often has difficulty adjusting once he leaves the family circle. He will tend to choose a mate

ALL-TIME U.S. TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS

| Event | Record | Holder | Year |
|----------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------|
| 100 yard dash | 9.8 | Rolf Harmsen, Gallaudet | 1923 |
| | 9.8 | Elliott Armstrong, Maryland | 1935 |
| | 9.8 | Bob Miller, Kansas | 1947 |
| | 9.8 | Ron Wood, California | 1960 |
| 100 meter dash | 11.2 | John Smith, USA | 1957 |
| 220 yard dash | 22.2 | Edward Rodman, New Jersey | 1934 |
| 200 meter dash | 22.7 | Sheldon Freeman, USA | 1957 |
| | | John Smith, USA | 1957 |
| | | James MacFadden, Gallaudet | 1960 |
| 440 yard dash | 49.7 | Ted Hames, North Carolina | 1951 |
| 400 meter dash | 49.7 | Dennis Wernimont, USA | 1957 |
| 880 yard run | 2:00.1 | Harold Locke, Iowa | 1941 |
| 800 meter run | 2:03.8 | Jose Gonzales, USA | 1957 |
| One Mile run | 4:36.0 | Joe Burnett, Gallaudet | 1936 |
| 1,500 meter run | 4:18.7 | Steve Kugel, USA | 1957 |
| Two Mile run | 9:52.1 | Steve Kugel, Gallaudet | 1957 |
| 5,000 meter run | 16:12.0 | Steve Kugel, USA | 1957 |
| 10,000 meter run | 33:03.8 | Steve Kugel, USA | 1957 |
| 120 yard hurdles (H. S.) | 15.2 | Pete Hernandez, Arizona | 1958 |
| 120 yard hurdles (College) | 15.5 | Ray Parks, Gallaudet | 1959 |
| 180 yard hurdles (H. S.) | 20.0 | Ted McBride, North Carolina | 1954 |
| 220 yard hurdles (College) | 24.5 | Ray Parks, Gallaudet | 1959 |
| 110 meter hurdles | 15.6 | Bill Williams, Gallaudet | 1960 |
| 400 meter hurdles | 56.7 | Ted McBride, USA | 1957 |
| High Jump | 6'2" | Larry Marxer, Iowa | 1940 |
| Broad Jump | 22'0" | Edward Rodman, New Jersey | 1934 |
| 12-pound Shot Put | 54'10 1/4" | Joe Russell, Mississippi | 1957 |
| 16-pound Shot Put | 43'10" | Bert Poss, Gallaudet | 1951 |
| Discus (High School) | 151'1 3/4" | Tom Ripic, St. Mary's (N.Y.) | 1960 |
| Discus (College) | 134'0" | Robert Corbett, Gallaudet | 1960 |
| Javelin | 180'5 1/2" | Tom O. Berg, Gallaudet | 1943 |



Deotis Goodwin, of the Indiana School for the Deaf, is the nation's top broad jumper.

and job that offer little stress. He may even isolate himself."

To condition the youngster for adult tensions, Dr. Marks suggests that parents follow the example of the doctor who inoculates his patient against a disease.

"By deliberately introducing small amounts of the thrill 'disease,' the parents can see that the child develops antibodies that will protect him from the more deadly emotional disorders. The inoculated child will build up a psychological resistance."

Indiana Deaf School Athletes See Ray Eliot; Caskey Given Boland Award

Ray Eliot, former head football coach and newly-named assistant athletic director of the University of Illinois, spoke on courage and athletics at the Indiana School for the Deaf athletic banquet dinner last May.

The program, co-sponsored by the North Side Kiwanis Club of Indianapolis, honored players, coaches, cheerleaders, and managers of the school's football, basketball, track, wrestling, and cross-country teams.

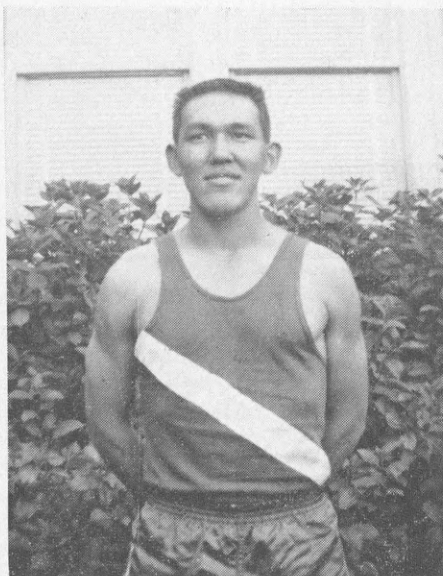
Eliot combined sharp wit with inspiring stories of courageous athletic experiences. He named the three elements necessary in athletic competition that are essential ingredients to a good life—courage, game intelligence, and proper state of mind.

He told the capacity gathering, "Athletics brings into sharp focus our hu-

Columbus Association of the Deaf's softball team, behind the spectacular

man limitations and allows us to live better by realizing them." He mentioned several great athletes he had coached or come into contact with in his coaching experiences, and how many of them overcame overwhelming odds to gain success.

Indianapolis sportscaster Sid Collins presented Jake Caskey, ISD athletic director-coach, with the first annual Joe Boland Award for outstanding contribution to youth. The annual award, sponsored by the Indiana Association of Sportswriters and Sportscasters, honors the former South Bend sportscaster of Notre Dame football who died in February.



Dick Itta, of the Washington State School for the Deaf, is a fine sprinter. He is an Eskimo.

Columbus Club Wins Central Softball Championship at Akron

pitching of R. Gantz, won the annual tournament held by the Central Athletic Association of the Deaf in Akron the Labor Day weekend. In the final game Columbus defeated Cleveland, 17-10. Detroit Association of the Deaf was the defending champion.

R. Gantz was named most valuable.

In the consolation finals the Motor City Association of the Deaf downed the Detroit Association of the Deaf in a thriller, 10-9.

The 1961 tournament will be held in Detroit with the DAD as host team. It will be a slow pitch tournament, and plans are being made to stage a golf meet and a women's softball tournament at the same time.

Answers to True or False

(See page 18)

1. True. But if **attention** is called to the violation of the bylaws **before** the adjournment of the meeting at which the election was held, the election would be null and void. Remember, a ballot vote protects members' rights to vote **secretly**. In other words, no one can object to a vote of acclamation without exposing his vote, which he cannot be compelled to do. But if the question of violation was **not** raised, it is too late to raise it **after** the meeting. The safest course is to insert a provision in the bylaws: "When there is only one candidate on the ballot for any office, the secretary (or any other member) may, by unanimous consent, be instructed to cast the ballot for such candidate." This provision is recommended by *Robert's Rules of Order* and many other authors.

2. False. It depends on the bylaws of your association. Abide by the decision of the board of directors. Observe the fundamental principles of parliamentary law: justice, equal rights of membership, free speech and courtesy to all, One Thing at a Time, The Rule of Majority, and The Right of Minority. Keep yourself well guided with *Robert's Rules of Order*. Avoid dictatorship. Otherwise, membership may eventually shrink.

3. False. The president must leave the station and ask the vice president to preside. He must remain out of the station until a vote is taken on the question under discussion.

4. True.

5. True. He refers to himself as "Your Chair," "Your Chairman," or "Your President" and speaks only in the **third** person.

6. True. Unless ordered to do so by his organization.

7. False.

8. False. Only the assembly can give such authority; however, the president may suggest it or ask for general consent to appoint such a committee.

9. False. If such motions are adopted, they become null and void.

10. False. The bylaws must make clear provisions for such an occurrence; however, most, or perhaps all, locals of a parent organization elect both a delegate and an alternate delegate. If the delegate is unable to attend a meeting, it is then the place for his alternate to fill the vacancy either temporarily or permanently during the convention.



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"Friendliest Club in the State"
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or before. Every Friday, Saturday and Sunday
evenings. Ladies Night every 2nd Wednesday.
Regular meeting: 4th Sunday of each month
except June-July-August.
Softball, basketball, bowling sponsored. Socials
—movies—parlor games. Out-of-town visitors wel-
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